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WEST OF RHEIMS SCENE OF ANOTHER FRENCH OFFENSIVE

General Berthelot Hurls Enemy Back Between Vesle And Aisne

GOES TWO MILES

French Now Getting Mastery Of All Chemin-des-Dames

WIN IN CHAMPAGNE

Germans Give Indication Of Further Retreat In Argonnes

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, October 1.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The Germans are burning supplies behind the Kriemhild line on a front from Argonne to Moselle.

(French Wireless)

Lyons direct, October 1, 10 p.m.—(Received by Koukaza).—Each day the Allies reserve a surprise for the enemy by launching a fresh attack on the Western front. Following the attacks of General Mangin's army and General Gouraud's army, it was General Debeney who attacked south of St. Quentin. On Monday it was General Berthelot who in his turn took the offensive west of Rheims between the Vesle and the Aisne and advanced more than four kilometers at certain points, took over 1,600 prisoners and, in conjunction with General Mangin's army, made fresh progress in the bend of the Ailette, in the region of Ostel and along the Aisne. Soupir was captured by the Americans. This movement is intended to have the result of re-establishing the French in their old positions on the Chemin-des-Dames.

Continued Advance In Champagne

In Champagne, in spite of the desperate resistance of the enemy General Gouraud's army continues to advance, especially in the direction of Monthois and the Grand Pre Road, which forms the communication of the two German sectors opposite the French and Americans on both sides of the Argonne.

In Flanders the advance of the Belgians, in conjunction with the British, continues favorably. The road from Roulers to Menin has been reached and these two towns are directly menaced.

In the Cambrai sector the pressure of the British becomes more and more marked on the north-western outskirts of the town. The struggle continues most lively for the possession of Le Catelet. An enveloping movement is becoming apparent north of St. Quentin, the same as at Cambrai. The Hindenburg Line having been successfully penetrated at the two ends between Cambrai and St. Quentin, it appears as if the resistance of these two towns will not be of long duration.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, September 29.—The official communique issued this evening reports:

South of St. Quentin we attacked on the front Urvillers-Cerizy and ejected the desperately resisting enemy from these villages, which are in our posssion.

Gain Between Ailette And Aisne

Between the Ailette and the Aisne we advanced today a distance of two kilometers on both sides of Chemin-des-Dames and occupied Pargny-Filain, Filain and Ostel.

On the Champagne front our troops, following up their attacks, obtained important results. They captured on the right Bouconville, enlarging their positions north of that village. Further west they carried Mont Cuvulet, despite the bitter resistance of the enemy. Pushing northwards the French troops carried Sechaut and advanced two kilometers beyond in the direction of Challerange.

Further west they captured Mont Fauxelles and Vieux and carried

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Bulgarian King Decides To Abdicate, Report In U.S.; Turkey Puts Out Feelers

Ferdinand Advises Vatican He Will Yield Throne To Son; London Telegram Says Sultan Also Intimates Desire For Armistice

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, October 1.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—It is reported that King Ferdinand of Bulgaria has advised the Vatican that he will abdicate in favor of his son. Bulgaria indicated that she is not averse to fighting Turkey.

A London press despatch says Turkey has put out feelers for an armistice.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 30.—Reuter's agency learns that the Bulgarian armistice comes into operation immediately.

It provides for the immediate evacuation of such parts of Greece and Servia as are in the hands of the enemy, the immediate demobilisation of the Bulgarian army and the handing over to the Allies of all kinds of transport, boats and railways. Moreover the Allies will control all arms, which will be collected at the stores, the Allies will have free passage through Bulgaria and will occupy points of strategic importance. This occupation of Bulgaria will be carried out by British, French or Italian troops while the Greek districts will be occupied by Greek and the Servian districts by Servian troops.

Is Complete Surrender

The arrangement made is a most complete military surrender of Bulgaria. The results will be very far-reaching.

Political questions are deferred to the ultimate general peace conference.

It is thus hoped to secure permanent peace to the Balkans and the Allies can now hold out a better prospect of the ultimate friendly solution of Balkan problems than by any other scheme.

Paris, September 30.—Official. An armistice has been signed at Salonika and hostilities suspended in Macedonia. Bulgaria has accepted all the conditions demanded by the Allied Generalissimo; involving a complete rupture with Turkey, Germany and Austria-Hungary; guarantees for the prevention of the despatch of German troops to Bulgaria; the demobilisation of the Bulgarian Army and the evacuation of occupied territory.

Austrian Troops At Sofia

Amsterdam, September 30.—A telegram from Vienna states that Austrian troops have arrived at Sofia.

A message from Sofia states that King Ferdinand has pardoned all the politicians who were imprisoned at the time of Bulgaria's entry into the war, restoring their civil and political rights

A message from Vienna states that King Ferdinand has sent a message to the Emperor Charles assuring him to the loyalty to the Quadruplice.

The Cologne Gazette states that King Ferdinand of Bulgaria remains loyal to his alliance with the Central Powers. The newspapers add that the reinforcements proceeding to Bulgaria form a really powerful army.

The Vossische Zeitung, writing before the capitulation of Bulgaria predicted that such an event would lead to the capitulation of Turkey, the reunion of the Entente and Rumania, and finally the capitulation of Austria-Hungary.

Paris, September 30.—M. Take Jonescu, the former Prime Minister of Rumania, in an interview regarding surrender of Bulgaria, emphasised its importance even in Rumania. The entire nation detested the Central Powers, and he foreshadowed that the Rumanian Army will have a fresh opportunity of fighting the common enemy.

Washington, October 1.—The American Consul General at Sofia, who accompanied the Bulgarian

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Coalition Government Forecast For Austria

Portfolio In New Cabinet Will Be Offered To Czechs, Is Prediction

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, September 29.—A telegram from Vienna foreshadows the formation of a Coalition Government in which the Czechs will be offered a portfolio.

HARA CABINET REGARDED AS MORE DEMOCRATIC

Received As Further Step In Lessening Of Authority Of Bureaucracy

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, September 30.—The Hara Cabinet is generally well received, even by its rivals, as an unmistakable sign of the gradual ascendancy of the principles of democratic government over the obligarchic bureaucracy of the seven Premiers who preceded Mr. Hara. The latter is only a member of the Lower House. The quickness with which his Cabinet was organised is admired as being without precedent. Business interests also welcomed the new Government.

Norway Laying Mines In Territorial Waters

Establishes A Marine Barrage As Protection Against German Submarines

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Christiania, September 30.—Norway is laying mines in her territorial waters as a protection against the U-boats.

CHOLERA IN BERLIN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 1.—Cholera has broken out in Berlin. Hitherto there have been six deaths.

British Three Miles Away From Damascus

French Cavalry Advancing On Beyrout; Turk Force Of 10,000 Surrenders

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, September 1.—British cavalry are three miles from Damascus and French cavalry are advancing on Beyrout.

London, September 30.—An official despatch from Palestine reports:

During the 29th the northward movement of our cavalry and armored cars from the Tiberias-Deru area continued.

A large Turkish force, including the garrisons on the Hedaz railway between Amman and Maan, surrendered at Ziga station. The enemy commander estimates the force at 10,000, being part of the 2nd Army Corps of the 4th Turkish Army.

Arnold Bennett Takes Government Position

Novelist Succeeds Sir Roderick Jones In Ministry Of Information

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 30.—Owing to ill health, Sir Roderick Jones has resigned his post in the Ministry of Information. He is succeeded by Arnold Bennett, the novelist.

FamousRussianImage Is Stolen From Church

Precious Statue Of Our Lady Of Kazan Taken From Priest, Who Is Shot

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, September 29.—A message from Moscow states that during a service a robber snatched the world-famed image of Our Lady of Kazan, which was covered with jewels of fabulous value, from a priest, who he shot with a revolver and severely wounded. The robber escaped with the booty during the ensuing panic.

BELGIAN-BRITISH ADVANCE IN NORTH OVER FOUR MILES

Have Captured Roulers And Gone Four Kilometers Further West

CROSS MENIN ROAD

Also Occupy Gheluve, Wercken And Warneton And Cross Lys

THREATEN COAST

German Bases Face Shelling In Rear From New Positions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 30.—The Belgian official communique this evening reports:

Despite the downpour of rain the Allies continued to advance on the whole front. They carried Amersveldе, Staden, Oostnieuwkerke and crossed the Zarren-Roulers and Roulers-Menin road at several points.

Considerable booty, dumps and railway material have been captured.

The Belgian official communique issued yesterday reports:

During today the Belgian Army and the British Army under General Plumer continued their success, beating the enemy after a severe fight on the whole of the great Flanders road and also on the whole Messines-Wytschaete position.

The Belgian Army captured Dixmude, Zarren, Terest, Stadenberg, Westroosepeke and Moorslede. It repulsed strong counter-attacks between Staden and Terest and at the end of the day it was attacking the Roulers-Menin road at St. Pieter and also at Colliemolenhoek, four kilometers west of Roulers.

British Pass Beyond Ridge

General Plumer's army, after capturing the Messines-Wytschaete ridge, encountered a very strong resistance. The enemy vainly attempted to defend the approaches to the Lys and suffered very heavy losses, especially at Ploerschaede Wood. At the end of the day General Plumer's army had passed the eastern outskirts of Ploegsteert Wood, Gaepaert, St. Temprielen, Teshand and Dadizeele.

During the 28th and 29th the Belgian Army and the army under General Plumer had taken over 9,000 prisoners and over 200 guns, including some of 240 and 280 millimeter caliber. They have also captured a considerable quantity of material.

General Plumer's army has taken sixty-five officers, 3,600 men and also ninety field guns.

The British Air service contributed very powerfully to the success of the operations by bombing incessantly the enemy's columns, trains and lines of communication.

Two Miles From Menin

Reuter's agency learns that the Anglo-Belgians have captured Gheluve and have reached a point two miles from Menin.

The Belgians have captured Wercken, east of Dixmude, and are fighting in the outskirts of Staden. Southwards the Belgians have reached the railway north of Vervicq and thence traversed the Lys as far as Warneton, which they have captured.

London, September 30.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters, wiring this morning, reports:

The Belgians and our 2nd Army are making splendid progress in Flanders, where the situation has become fraught with intensely dramatic possibilities.

The Germans have received some reinforcements in the shape of two tired divisions which were withdrawn from the Somme fighting on the 25th. As a consequence their resistance has stiffened somewhat but nowhere is it sufficiently formidable to arrest the general advance.

Dixmude Is Flanked

The Belgians got into Dixmude by a smart flanking movement and swiftly went through the town despite the fighting in the streets. A

(Continued on Page 13)

Rolling Stretcher Used By Americans At The Front

Wounded American soldier being carried on a rolling stretcher to a base hospital in France.

HERTLING RESIGNATION ACCEPTED BY KAISER

Passing Of Chancellor Before Successor's Appointment Shows Seriousness Of Situation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, September 30.—A message from Berlin states that the Kaiser has accepted Count Hertling's resignation.

Amsterdam, September 30.—A message from Berlin states that it is unofficially reported that the Kaiser has accepted the resignation of Count Hertling and Admiral von Hintze.

Amsterdam, September 29.—Count Hertling's visit to Grand headquarters is regarded as preliminary to his resignation.

Amsterdam, October 1.—A telegram from Berlin states that the Kaiser, in accepting Count Hertling's resignation, said: "I must with a heavy heart deny myself your further co-operation." In requesting Count Hertling to remain in office until a successor could be found, the Kaiser said that he desired the German people henceforth to co-operate more effectively in deciding the fate of the Fatherland, and that therefore in future men possessing the people's trust should widely co-operate in the duties of government.

(French Wireless)

Lyons, October 1, 10 p.m.—The admirable carrying out of Marshal Foch's strategy by General Petain and Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has brought about a crisis in the German Government.

The resignation of Count Hertling was expected but it has occurred under conditions which show the gravity of the crisis threatening Germany. It is impossible for the Kaiser to delay by one day the announcement of the change of officials and his promise of reform. Germany finds herself in the singular position that, for the first time, the resignation of the Chancellor is officially accepted and his successor is not yet appointed. There is for the first time a government interregnum. Further it is the resigning Chancellor who is charged, together with the Parliamentary groups, to arrange the working of the new regime.

British Expedition To Spitzbergen Arrives

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Tromsoes, September 30.—The English Spitzbergen Expedition has arrived.

CHRISTMAS MAIL!

The British Postmaster informs us that a direct parcel mail for the United Kingdom, via Suez, will close at the British Post Office at 5 p.m. on the 9th inst. In due course, parcels forwarded by this mail should reach the United Kingdom in time for delivery about Christmastide.

G.$42,250 MORE ADDED TO LIBERTY LOAN TOTAL

Two Chinese Pledge $50,000 Each, Bringing Today's Figures Near Half Million

Subscriptions amounting to G.$42,250 yesterday brought the total sales of Fourth Liberty Loan bonds to G.$335,600. Two leading Chinese merchants pledged G.$50,000 each, which assures a total of G.$435,600 early today. Returns are expected from Tientsin, Hankow, Ningpo, Amoy and Foochow today in response to telegrams sent by the Shanghai committee yesterday.

The local campaign committee held a short meeting last night and discussed the progress of the drive. Mr. J. Harold Dollar was elected treasurer of the committee.

Requests for 100 percent Liberty flags were received yesterday at headquarters from the International Bank and the Ningpo branch of the Standard Oil Company. Every American and all Allied nationals employed at the International Bank have subscribed to the loan.

Smaller subscribers are now buying and yesterday many of the buyers purchased single fifty dollar bonds. These purchasers will be approached by committeemen later as the men in charge of the campaign hope to get G.$100 from every American in Shanghai.

At the dinner given to the Chinese Committee Tuesday night a guessing contest was inaugurated among the members. A silk Liberty flag will be given the Chinese committeeman guessing the total subscriptions during the drive. Estimates were all the way from G.$300,000 to G.$1,200,000.

A telegram from the American Legation at Peking, received by the United States Consulate here, announces the denominations of bearer bonds as $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000. Registered bonds are for like amounts and are also issued for $50,000 and $100,000.

Bonds bear interest from October 24 and are exempt from taxation as to principal and interest except estate or inheritance and graduate additional income taxes commonly known as surtaxes.

The sales to date:

Names.	Subscribers.	Amount
International Banking Corporation	349	G.$184,100
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	35	58,250
American Express Co.	56	22,500
Paid into Banks in U.S.A. (Direct drafts on U.S.A.)	11	23,550
American-Oriental Bank	47	14,450
Banque Industrielle de Chine	27	17,600
Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank	6	4,300
Yokohama Specie Bank	3	2,300
Bank of China	2	400
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	15	5,300
Russo-Asiatic Bank	7	2,650
	558	G.$335,600
Yesterday's figures	115	G.$ 42,250

CAMBRAI CIRCLED BY BRITISH AND SET AFIRE BY GERMANS

Haig's Forces Enter Suburbs Of City On Every Side

DEFENSES BROKEN

St. Quentin Is Being Outflanked On North And South

RETREAT COMING?

Germans Will Have To Reorganise Front And Shorten Line

WEST FRONT SUMMED UP

From the North Sea to Verdun the whole front is in a state of flux and the end may be a complete German retirement, the most extensive since that of Spring, 1917.

Foch hammers relentlessly, still another blow being struck, this one west of Rheims, where an advance of two and a half miles has already been achieved.

The Belgians are driving on, having advanced a further average of four miles. Roulers has been taken and passed and the Roulers-Menin road is held along most of its length.

Cambrai is encircled. The British hold the suburbs on every side and the Germans have set the city afire. From there almost down to St. Quentin the British and Americans have stormed the Hindenburg Line and gone ahead considerably. St. Quentin is being outflanked on both sides.

North of the Aisne the French are now on half of the Chemin-des-Dames. In the new drive west of Rheims, between the Vesle and the Aisne General Berthelot has taken two and a half miles, the towns of Meurival, Ventelay and Montigny. This, in conjunction with the push north of the Aisne, will give all of the Chemin-des-Dames to the French.

In spite of fierce counter-attacks the French have progressed in the Champagne, going as far as Monthois, on the western end, a gain of four miles. The Americans are consolidating their new Argonne captures.

Captures of men and supplies are mounting up to prodigious totals and increasing steadily.

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, October 1.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The Belgian army is beyond Roulers and the British have encircled Cambrai, which the Germans are burning.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 30, 2;35 a.m.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has entered the northern suburbs of Cambrai.

All the suburbs of Cambrai to the northeast and west and southwest have been captured, and Villers-Guislan was finally regained.

In the Cambrai sector Blecourt was recaptured. Southwards we crossed the Scheldt and captured Crevecoeur.

North of St. Quentin we have broken the Hindenburg Line on a front of eight miles and penetrated to a depth of two miles.

The British are now threatening Busigny, on the St. Quentin railway, and the French are threatening the St. Quentin-Ribemont line. Thus St. Quentin is being outflanked on both sides.

Hold Half Of Chemin-des-Dames

The French have now captured one-half of the Chemin-des-Dames and have launched a new attack between the Vesle and the Aisne.

They have progressed roughly to the line Revillon-Romain-Montigny-eastwards to Jonchery.

In the Argonne region heavy fighting is proceeding. The French have reached Monthois and have captured Marvaux. It is probable that the enemy will shortly drastically reorganise his front, especially in the Belgian sector, and between the Scarpe and Oise the enemy must shorten his line.

The whole front between Rheims and the sea is in a state of fluctuation.

From Verdun To Sea

Paris, September 30, 7:40 p.m.—The number of prisoners taken by the Allies in the main battle on all fronts last week are officially stated at 110,500.

A great battle is now raging on the Western front from Verdun to the sea, and the Germans are being steadily pushed back. They have never been pushed back before on such an extensive front while the defeat of Germany's allies is developing.

The Belgians have taken Dixmude and Passchendaele and the enemy has been completely defeated along the Flanders Ridge.

The Americans have stormed the Hindenburg Line north of St. Quentin and are forcing the enemy back in the Argonne. The German army faces the most decisive test it has yet encountered.

Third Drive In Three Days

The Belgian Army has attacked the German positions on a front of over twelve miles from below Ypres to northwards of the Forest of Houthulst and has won an advance of five miles, several thousands of prisoners being taken. This new blow is the third struck at the German front within three days. The total active battle-line is over seventy miles. The Germans everywhere are suffering enormous casualties and up to Friday night over 28,000 prisoners had been taken. The British attack west of Cambrai was a magnificent success. The system of fortifications east of Cambrai was burst through, the crossing of the Nord Canal being one of the greatest engineering, and military feats of the war. General Mangin came again into action on the Aisne front and the pressure of the French troops compelled the enemy to give new ground at the western end and south of Chemin-des-Dames. East of the Argonne the Americans are fighting hard and their initial thrust is developing successfully. They have captured twenty towns and an enormous booty. On the left wing of the front there has been a strong reaction of the main German forces.

Between the Ailette and the Aisne the French line runs along the northern and eastern edges of the forest of Pinon to Chavignon, Pargny, Ostel and Soupir. Thus the French have gained Auggarden, the highest point in that region and commanding Chemin-des-Dames,

Enemy In Ugly Position

The position of the enemy tonight is regarded as unenviable. He has to hold important ground at Roulers and Thorout and the big submarine base of Bruges, all of which our operations threaten. The enemy must readjust his position before Cambrai, the evacuation of which is unlikely without a fight while he is faced with a serious new position between Cambrai and St. Quentin and must be very careful about retiring from Chemin-des-Dames. His attacks in Champagne are using up his reserves while his anxieties along the whole front are acute because he is unable to fathom where Marshal Foch will strike next.

London, September 30, 7 a.m.—With the outburst of the Belgian blaze seven battles, in which four million men are engaged, are now raging between the North Sea and Nazareth.

The achievements of the Allies during the week-end include the capture of fifty important towns and positions and 40,000 prisoners.

Marshal Foch's tactics in tackling the thorny problem of Chemin-des-Dames is greatly puzzling the Germans. Instead of frontal attacks, he is advancing along both sides of the knife-edge ridge, leaving the Germans no choice but to retire along it.

Similar tactics are proving very successful in the Argonne, where the enemy holding the forest had to retire to keep alignment with General Gourand on one side and the American forces on the other.

British Attack With Lifeboats And Rafts

London, September 29.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:

At dawn the battle was successfully developed southward of St. Quentin and now extends over a front of thirty miles between St. Quentin and the River Sensee.

On the right we attacked across the Scheldt Canal from Bellenglise northwards. The 4th Division, provided with life-belts, mats, portable bridging material and rafts and covered by concentrated artillery and machine-gun fire, stormed the main Hindenburg defenses along the eastern bank of the Canal. Despite the depth and breadth of the Canal and the strength of the enemy defenses, which include Bellenglise, numerous tunnels and concrete forts, we captured the whole German position opposing us as our troops pressed forward with great bravery and determination up the slopes of the hills beyond the Canal, taking many prisoners. We captured Bellenglise, Lehaucourt and Mangy-la-Fosse.

Americans Hit Hindenburg Line

Further north at the same hour New York, Tennessee and North and South Carolina troops under Major-General Read attacked the Hindenburg Line on a front of 5,000 yards where the Canal passes through a tunnel. The Americans pressed forward in a most dashing manner and captured Bellicourt and Nauroy. On the left bank fighting proceeds in the neighborhood of Bony.

In the center the British captured Villers-Guislain and the New Zealanders cleared Welsh Ridge, breaking up an hostile counter-attack, and captured La Vacquerie and the spur between Bomavis and Masnieres. Meanwhile the 62nd Division secured the Canal crossings, continued their advance and captured Masnieres and Les Rues Vertes and the defensive system covering Rumilly.

On their left the 2nd Division crossed the Canal about Noyelles and advanced 1½ miles up the rising ground eastward of the Canal, while the 63rd Naval Division forced a passage of the Canal eastward of Cantaing and reached the southern outskirts of Cambrai.

On their left the Canadians fought forward through the defensive system covering Cambrai into the outskirts of the town further north. They captured Sancourt and beat off heavy counter-attacks while the English troops cleared the slopes southward of the Canal-de-Sensee.

22,000 Prisoners In Three Days

We have captured 22,000 prisoners and 300 guns during three days.

Aviation.—Our aeroplanes co-operated in every phase of Saturday's operation, our patrols reconnoitering the rear of the German lines day and night and reporting the trend of the enemy movements. Bombs were dropped and machine-gun fire operated from an extremely low height on enemy troops, transport, trains and gun-teams and heavy casualties inflicted on the Germans.

Twenty-two machines were destroyed during the day time and three driven down out of control. Twenty-four of ours are missing.

We dropped twenty-two tons of bombs during the day time and thirty-four tons during the night, many of our machines continuing their attacks almost until dawn. All our night-flying machines returned.

Allied Gains North Of St. Quentin Made Over Fierce Defense

London, September 30.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning:

Northward of St. Quentin on Sunday the 46th North Midland Division captured 4,000 prisoners and forty guns.

The resistance of the enemy was obstinate between Bellicourt and Gonnelieu. American, Australian and English troops had heavy fighting until night but, despite strong opposition, they gained ground and took many prisoners.

Counter-attacks pressed us back slightly to the western outskirts of Bony and Villers-Guislain. We maintained our gains elsewhere and again made progress northward of Gonnelieu in the direction of Les Rue-de-Vignes.

Heavy fighting on the left of the battlefront compelled our advanced troops to withdraw from Aubencheul-au-Bac and Arleux.

The enemy was unable to prevent our progress westward and northwestward of Cambrai where our advanced detachments reached the junction of the Arras-Cambrai and the Bapaume-Cambrai Roads and entered the northern suburbs of the town. We repulsed determined counter-attacks in this sector and inflicted heavy losses.

Heavy rain fell during the night and the weather is still stormy.

Gain Despite Weather

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:

Despite the weather and a strong resistance we made important progress on the St. Quentin-Cambrai battlefront.

The 1st Division southward of Bellenglise resumed the attack this morning, gained the high ground about Thorigny and captured that village and the east end of the Canal tunnel at Le Tronquay, taking many prisoners.

Here they joined the 32nd Division who, during the night, had carried the tunnel defenses on the eastern side and captured Le Tronquay. Continuing the advance today the 32nd Division progressed on the high ground northeastward of Le Tronquay and eastward of Nauroy.

On the English left the Australians attacked northwards along the spurs from Nauroy to Gouy, advanced with great determination astride the Hindenburg system, overcame a strong resistance and captured the greater part of the high ground southward of Gouy, taking many prisoners.

Further north the English recaptured Villers-Guislain and also the spur southeastward of the village.

Before midday we took Gonnelieu and reached the Scheldte Canal along a front from Vendhuile northwards. The New Zealanders cleared the west bank of the Canal as far north as Crevecoeur.

Get On Cambrai Road

After hard fighting at Rumilly and northwards of that village, the English established themselves along the Rumilly-Cambrai Road.

North of Cambrai the enemy again resisted strongly and with considerable forces, counter-attacking frequently and violently. Despite the efforts made by the Germans the Canadians made further progress, taking prisoners and inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

Successful minor operations by English troops this morning advanced our line to the west bank of the river Lys between Neuve Chapelle and Picantia.

We also made progress southwards of Fleurbaix.

We took fifty prisoners in these two last enterprises.

Aviation.—There was much activity in the air yesterday. The weather turned to rain in the afternoon. We brought down fifteen balloons in flames and also brought down twenty-seven aeroplanes, while nine enemy machines were driven down out of control. Nineteen British machines are missing.

One British machine reported missing on the 28th has now returned.

We dropped thirty-six tons of bombs on railway stations and junctions. Flying during the night was impossible.

Germans Without Strong Defense To Fall Back On

London, October 1.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters this evening reports:

The battle between St. Quentin and Cambrai was resumed today in a howling wind and slashing rain.

The enemy has brought up fresh reserves and is resisting desperately, chiefly with machine-guns, owing to the serious consequences of our threat.

The Canadians northwest of Cambrai, attacking along the railway, made progress through knee-deep slush, but were driven back in a counter-attack. Later the Canadians again attacked and carried their line well northeast of Cambrai.

The Australians highly praise the performances of the Forty-sixth Division yesterday. After swimming and ferrying across the Canal, the Division took over 4,000 prisoners, which is a unique feat. The Australians say that the way the Leicestershire and Derbyshire lads went through and around the bewildered enemy was the finest performance they have seen in the whole war.

With regard to the pending retirement of the enemy between the Scarpe and the Oise, it appears that the Germans have no strong organised defenses to fall back upon and it is difficult to indicate where the enemy line will stabilise for the winter, if indeed it does stabilise.

Commenting on the fighting on the St. Quentin-Cambrai front, Reuter's correspondent says that although the enemy fought stubbornly many of his men showed the same disposition we are now everywhere finding to surrender on slight provocation.

Germany Stands Alone, Says Berlin Journal

Paris, September 30.—The German newspaper Vorwarts says that Germany stands alone and with a growing alarm of their destruction before their eyes the German people are fighting desperately.

The Allies no longer fight isolated battles but strike in succession, each army supporting the other.

Panic exists in the Rhine valley owing to the increasing number of air-raids. Cobienz has been almost completely destroyed and Frankfort greatly damaged and the Mayor of Frankfort is said to have petitioned the Government that Germany should express her willingness to renounce submarine warfare in the Mediterranean if the Allies are willing to cease air raids.

GEORGE V. TO KING ALBERT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 30.—Press Bureau. King George has sent the following message to Albert, King of the Belgians:

'I heartily congratulate you on the victory gained by the combined action of your brave troops and my 2nd Army under your supreme command by means of which the enemy has been expelled from his positions in Belgian territory sacred to the memory of so many heroic lives."

London, September 30.—Press Bureau. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has heartily congratulated the King of the Belgians and the Belgian Army on the magnificent results achieved.

Governor Of Macao Arrives next Week

Reuter's Pacific Service

Macao, October 1.—The new Governor of Macao arrives on the 8th.

Use Of Platinum In Jewelry Stopped

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, October 1.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The War Industries Board has announced the prohibition of the use of platinum for the manufacture of jewelry and other non-essential purposes after October 1. Trading in platinum, irridium and palladium or compounds is under strict regulations by license.

Sukhomlinoff Makes Sensational Escape

Russian Ex-Minister Of War, Convicted Pro-German, Crosses To Finland

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Stockholm, September 29.—The Russian ex-Minister of War, General Sukhomlinoff, has made a sensational escape from Russia by swimming the river marking the frontier between Russia and Finland by night.

Peruvian Officers Coming To Japan

(American Wireless To Reuter)

A Pacific Port, October 1.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—Five Peruvian officers have arrived here en route to Japan where they will study Japanese military methods.

Colonel E. J. Ballesteres is chief of the party. The others are Lieutenant Colonel Lioncis Lison, Lieutenant Colonel Hector Martinez, Major Leonidas Gonzales and Major Antonio L. Shantishiban.

FIRST CHINESE BISHOP CONSECRATED YESTERDAY

Archdeacon T. C. Shen Elevated At Church Of Our Savior Before Distinguished Assemblage

For the first time in the history of the Church of England in China, a Chinese Bishop in the person of the Venerable Archdeacon T. C. Shen was consecrated yesterday in the Church of Our Savior, Dixwell Road, before a number of distinguished guests. The rites followed the ordinal of the Churches of the Anglican Communion.

The new Bishop was presented in due form by Dr. Molony, Bishop of Chekiang, and Dr. Norris, Bishop of North China, who were assisted by Dr. Graves, the Presiding Bishop, in the laying of the hands, Bishops Roots and Huntington of the American Church, Bishop Iliff of the Church of England and Bishop White of the Canadian Church. All these bishops are also bishops of the Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui and it was in the latter capacity that they consecrated their Chinese brother who had been duly elected by the Chinese Church to which he promised allegiance.

The scene was most impressive and the church was filled to its capacity. Among those present at the services were Judge C. S. Lobingier of the United States Court for China, U. S. Consul-in-Charge N. T. Johnson, Mr. A. Hide, representing the Holy Trinity Cathedral, the Rev. A. J. Walker, who acted as Chaplain to Bishop Norris, and the Rev. Tsu, Rector of the Church, who preached.

Following the service, Bishop Molony entertained more than 50 guests at a luncheon at the Chinese Y.M.C.A., when Bishop Shen was presented with a robe-case and a check from his friends in the diocese of Chekiang.

Bishop Shen will act as assistant Bishop of Chekiang.

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The American-Oriental Banking Corporation
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Influenza Epidemic Again Ravages Spain

King Is Among Victims And Shortage Of Doctors Increases Suffering

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Madrid, October 1.—Spain is again ravaged with an epidemic of influenza. The King is among the sufferers. There is a great shortage of doctors.

Start Gold Accounts At American-Oriental

The American-Oriental Bank has announced the opening of gold accounts which will bear interest at an annual rate of four percent providing depositors make no withdrawals during the first twelve months.

Mexican dollars or taels will be received at current rates of exchange and payments will be made in drafts on New York, taels or Mexican dollars at current rates. The Bank announces that it is not in a position to pay United States currency notes or gold coin.

DANIELS WANTS CHANCE TO FIGHT GERMAN NAVY

Hopes Enemy Ships Will Come Out Before Kaiser's Final Defeat

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, October 1.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—Josephus Daniels, the Secretary of the Navy, in a speech delivered here today said:

"My most fervent prayer is that as General Pershing goes into Berlin those German battleships will come out of their hiding place and give the Allied navies a chance to fight."

Chile Wants Closer Relations With U.S.

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, October 1.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—Press despatches from Santiago, Chile, say a movement has been organised to bring about closer relation between Chile and the United States. The movement is meeting with the support of notable Chileans.

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		Violin. . . . . A. Raquiza
		Viola . . . . . P. Natividad
		Celo . . . . . Cire Cruz
5	Duet	Marenariello . . . . By Mll Leo de Morena and Prof. Mannell;
6	Piano Solo	. . . . . By S. Ma Gracia
7	By Orchestra	Liebestraum, 3rd Noctume . . . . . Liszt
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Lest We Forget!

HE who can forget the little ones that lie mangled fifty fathoms deep under the shattered hulk of the Lusitania — who has no reverence for the dead and their devotion, no prayer for the dying and their anguish, no pity for the bereaved and the broken — whose blood is not quickened by their perils, whose heart is not softened by their pains — who reads unmoved of blasted homes and wasted countrysides, of desolated cities and desecrated shrines, of heroic Belgium, overrun but not conquered, of epic France and the noble dead that lie buried there — the great dead that fought and the innocent dead that merely wept and waited — he who can forget these things, or be indifferent to the sacrifices and the sorrows, the bereavements and the burdens of Freedom's Gethsemanes — that man is a Hun at heart, for the crimes that none but a Hun can commit, none but a Hun can forget!

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Do your part to end the War in the only way it can be ended

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Mr. Wilson's 'History Of American People'

Interesting Publication In France And a Greatly Enlarged Edition Of The Work In America

A History of the American People. By Woodrow Wilson, Ph. D., Litt. D., LL.D., President of the United States. Enlarged by the addition of original sources and leading documents of early American history, including narratives of early explorers, grants, charters, concessions, treaties, Revolutionary documents, State papers, proclamations, and enactments. Illustrated with contemporary views, portraits, facsimiles, and maps selected from rare books and prints. Ten volumes. Gold $35.00 =Mex. $40.00 New York: Harper and Brothers. Chinese American Pub. Co., Shanghai.

President Wilson's "History of the American People," written while he was a professor at Princeton and when, presumably, his only Presidential aspirations looked toward the leadership of his university, has been a staple of American historical literature for more than fifteen years. Its qualities are fairly well known to all historical scholars and to most general readers. At this time there is of course room for unbounded speculation as to how he would rewrite it if he had time to rewrite it now, what he would emphasise if he were to look the work over and revise it in the light of conceptions of America's function in the world which, if not new, had not been much emphasised since the Revolutionary period until the years of the European war.

The final pages of this history, which carried its rapidly flowing narrative, unbroken by too much detail, up to the end of the nineteenth century, placed constantly greater emphasis on the industrial and sociological problems which suddenly sprang up as if out of nothing to confront the surprised generation following the civil war with much the shock which the unforeseen slavery issue brought to Americans of sixty years earlier. When Woodrow Wilson was a candidate for President these issues were crying for a solution often delayed, which it now seemed could be delayed no longer; and at the beginning of his first term it seemed as if his place in history would be fixed for good or ill by his success in bringing these solutions into effect.

At the time of Mr. Wilson's inauguration in March, 1913, Colonel George Harvey quoted at length the characterisation of Jefferson, the crisis which brought him into office, and the service which he performed for the country, as given in Woodrow Wilson's "History of the American People." Almost every word of it applied to the situation which Mr. Wilson had to meet, to the expectations which liberals of today entertained of Mr. Wilson's Administration.

It was a magnificent piece of irony that Fate was reserving for the radical Wilson the same sort of undesired preoccupation with foreign politics that had been forced upon the radical Jefferson; that Wilson had to meet complications of relations with the two rival and warring alliances in Europe very much the same as those which Jefferson met, and that for a time it appeared that his fortunes in dealing with these problems would be as bad as Jefferson's. But the world is a hundred years further along in Mr. Wilson's day, other nations have caught up more nearly with the ideals of the American Revolution, and if America herself be further away from those ideals she is now a great power, no longer the weak nation of Jefferson's day, and able to make her influence felt in world affairs. And so President Wilson, whatever may be the ultimate estimate of the influence of his domestic policies, came into a position where his career will be judged first of all by his participation in the affairs of the world, he has been the leader of the nation in a time when, as Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler has said, America has gone back to the traditions of her own youth, to the traditions of a period when America if materially weak was morally great. For in those days Americans felt that they did belong to a peculiar people, to a nation set apart for a great purpose; and in the Revolutionary period they exerted no small effect on world ideals. Today America goes forward with those same ideals, and with infinitely greater power to back them up.

In view of the last four years, it is safe to say that President Wilson would make many changes in his "History of the American People" if he were to rewrite it, for the war, and particularly the last year and a half of it, has shown that the American people are very different from what most of us thought in 1913. It would be idle to speculate on the changes he might make, and not only idle but a task which would, perhaps, more readily be taken up by those maliciously disposed. At any rate, in lieu of a revision we have now a new edition presented by Harpers, in which the broadly outlined narrative of the history itself is reinforced by a multitude of documents, original sources, and by a wealth of pictorial illustration. At the same time we have a French translation which is about to be brought out by the Paris firm of Bossard, illustrated by a series of portraits of the President of the United States.

The French edition is produced to meet the lack of a general history of the United States in the French language, a lack naturally felt strongly at the present time. Statesmen, historians, and specialists in France are naturally well acquainted as a rule with American history, but for the general reader there is a dearth of material which shall give him the introduction into the study of the history of a sister Republic whose relations to France are now as close as they were a hundred and forty years ago. From Theodore Stanton, editor of the department of American literature in the Mercure de France, writing to the New York Times Review of Books, gives the following account of the French edition:

This edition is fathered by the well-known philosopher and member of the French Academy, M. Emile Boutroux, whose son, Lieutenant Pierre Boutroux, was, by the way, professor at Princeton University when the war broke out, and will return there when peace comes. M. Emile Boutroux, who is the author of the preface to this translation, writes me:

"My idea is that the present friendly feeling which exists between France and the United States should not be short-lived and partial. The future of France and, I think, the future of civilisation require that this spirit of union be durable and exist not only among parts of the two nations brought together by the war, but between every one of their elements. Such a union implies not only a common enthusiasm for the fine ideals of humanity, even the profound enthusiasm of many individuals, but a real acquaintance with the history of the two peoples. It is necessary that we, here in France, as well as you in the United States, know how the problems of the hour present themselves in the two countries. In a word, our minds should be as open as are our hearts. And where better can we French learn this lesson than in this important work of President Wilson? We need just such information as it contains, and it is sure to be welcomed by us with respect and gratitude.

"The publisher is M. Bossard, one of the most enterprising of the new publishers of Paris, and the author is M. Desire Roustan, who fills the Chair of Philosophy at the well-known Paris college, Louis-le-Grand. Professor Roustan, who studied under Bergson, Boutroux, and Victor Delbos, was sent in the early part of his career by the University of Paris on various missions to Egypt, India, Ceylon, Indo-China, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand, studying especially certain problems of sociology and collective psychology. He is the author of the most popular French textbook on psychology, and has studied very closely the writings of the American pragmatists. The French Institute recently showed its high appreciation of M. Roustan by officially appointing him to edit the national edition of the works of the greatest of French philosophers, the metaphysician Malebranches. Concerning his part in the present task, Professor Roustan says:

"'This translation is based on the latest American edition. Neither the Paris publisher nor myself felt that at this time we could ask President Wilson to revise his work for the French edition; nor did he ask to do so. But what he did request was that it be translated just as it stood, without any cutting down; and I have scrupulously observed this request, not a line of the original text being omitted or modified in any way.

"'I undertook this heavy labor in order to do something to aid in the Franco-American rapprochement and to enable the two countries to understand each other better. I do not think there exists in French a general history of the United States. Special works abound; but I do not know of any covering the whole ground. The President's volumes seem to me to fill admirably this lacuna, for they offer a very clear account, not weighed down with too many facts and dates, of the succession of events in the United States, in the formation of the political parties and the gradual development of the grand American nation.

"'The plan adopted for illustrating the French edition is not the same as that followed in the American edition. M. Bossard invited a very conscientious French wood engraver, M. Borel, to prepare a series of portraits of all the Presidents of the United States, a very difficult task, I may add, because the documents on which to base such a work are not all of the same value. There was at hand a mass of heterogeneous material—old engravings, reproductions of paintings, photographs, etc., all of which have been utilised in this effort to constitute homogeneous collection, perhaps the first to comprise all the portraits of the American Presidents, a collection which has, I think, a documentary as well as a historical value.

"'My calling is not that of a translator and I would not have accepted this undertaking if it did not concern a country which I admire and President Wilson, who seems to me to be one of the grand figures of our epoch. I wished in my own way to do my bit in this war, in our war.'"

The new American edition contrives with much success to combine the presentation of an immense number of the actual sources of history with the maintenance of the popular character of the work itself—an achievement which, it may be surmised, is due in large measure to the late Ripley Hitchcock, who outlined the character and the extent of the selections of illustrative material. Instead of the five volumes of the original work, there are now ten volumes—the first half of each occupied by the narrative itself, the latter half by the documentary material. Mr. Hitchcock modestly veils his own identity in describing the work of assembling this material, and gives credit besides to the New York Public Library; to Dr. John Cotton Dana, Director of the Newark Public Library; to George J. Hagar, L. Nelson Nichols, F. J. Dowd, and Victor H. Paltsits, Chief of the American History and Manuscript Divisions of the New York public Library. "Obviously," says Mr. Hitchcock, "it was possible for President Wilson's publishers only to place the general plan before him, to obtain his general approval of a scholarly carrying out of that plan, and to take for themselves the full responsibility. This they have felt it an honor to do."

An example of the selection of these documents may be taken in the first volume of the history, which after a rapid survey of discoveries and settlements before the English came takes up the early history of Virginia, New Netherland, Maryland, and the New England colonies. Attached to this are some twenty documents, including Ferdinand Columbus's narrative of the discovery of America; the first description of the "crookebacked ox," later known as the buffalo, from the narrative of Cabeza de Vaca; stories of Balboa's discovery of the Pacific, de Soto's discovery of the Mississippi, Coronado's discovery of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado as told by companions of the explorers; Captain John Smith's story of the settlement of Jamestown; Bradford's account of the landing of the Pilgrims on Cape Cod; the Mayflower compact; and the charters, patents or fundamental articles of the Colonies themselves. Among the latest of these sources in the final volume are Mr. Bryan's "cross of gold" speech and the treaty which ended the war with Spain; and in these two volumes and all the rest the selection is eminently fitted to attract and hold the interest of the general reader, as well as to furnish real information for the student.

"The matter of illustration," says Mr. Hitchcock, "has been the object of the same studious research and careful scrutiny which have been given to the comparison and selection of documents. In the examination of the very large number of rare books and maps which have been consulted in the preparation of this edition, much care has been taken to reproduce a number of peculiarly rare and valuable maps, which are unknown to general readers. Furthermore, in order that actual sources might be brought home as closely as possible, the editors have reproduced for this edition the title pages, colophons, and some distinctive pages of certain of the rarest examples of historical Americana. Some emphasis may very justifiably be placed upon the wide range of the rare material which has been discovered through diligent research."

It may be added that for students of Americana the notes on the illustrations, most of which are due to Mr. Paltsits, are in themselves an extremely valuable summary of information.

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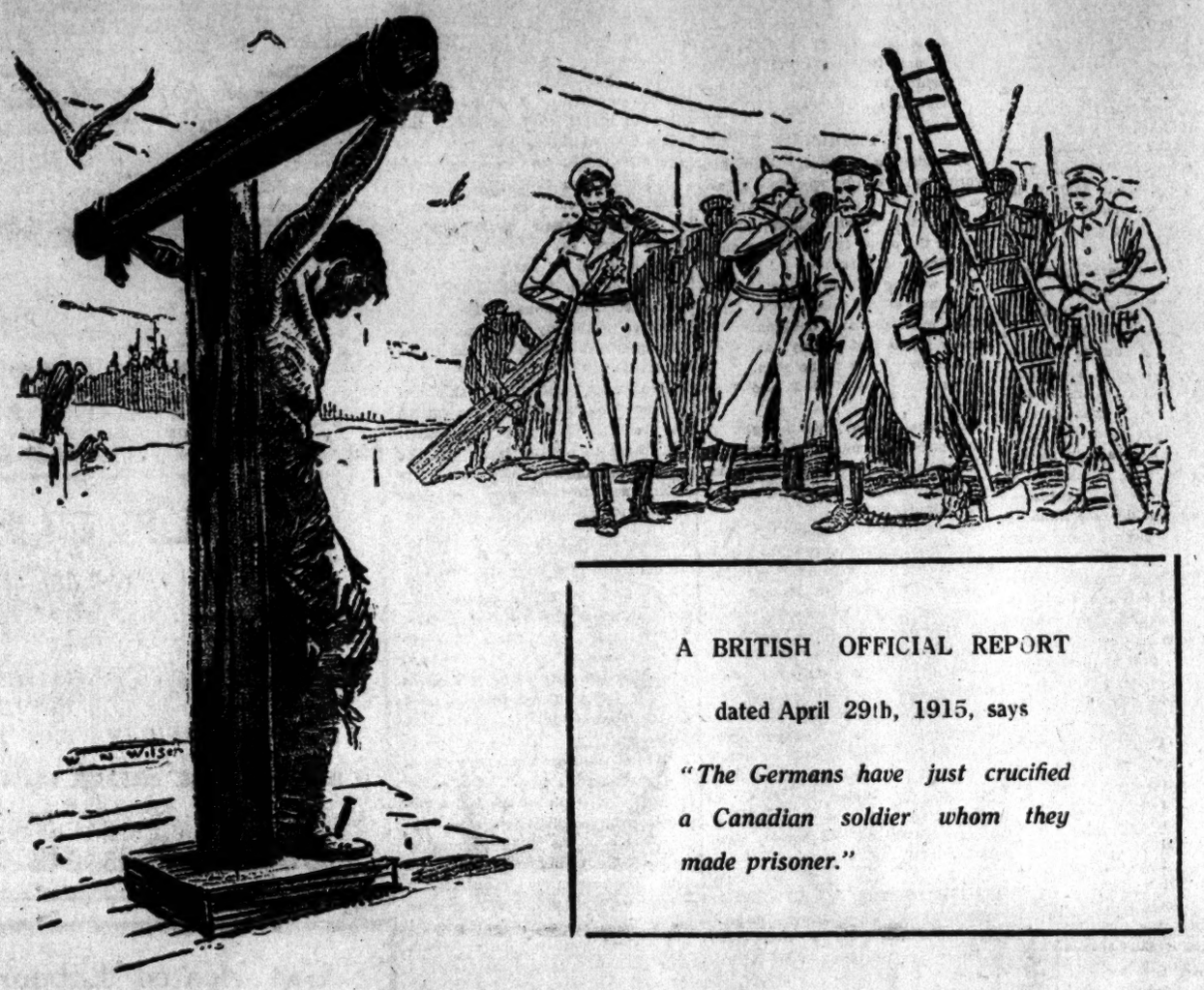

A BRITISH OFFICIAL REPORT

dated April 29th, 1915, says

"The Germans have just crucified a Canadian soldier whom they made prisoner."

The record of Germany in this war is blackened by the most inhuman atrocities, the most monstrous crimes against prisoners who have been taken, and against inoffensive men and helpless women and children who have fallen into their remorseless hands.

These unspeakable barbarities are a part of our account against Germany. It is our duty to see that they settle to the ultimate letter. There is no place in the world for such practices; no room within the borders of civilization for those who are guilty of them.

Our soldiers and sailors are now at grips with the German hordes who would impose the doctrine of might and the rule of cruelty upon all the world.

Their VICTORY—the Victory of civilization and humanity—is certain if we at home do not fail them.

The blood of the innocent cries out to us from the red desolation of Belgium and France, and from the bottom of the sea, to do our part and do it quickly.

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WEATHER

Cloudy weather with northerly squalls in our regions. Rough sea in the vicinity of the Loochoos and on the southern portion of the Eastern Sea.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, OCTOBER 3, 1918

Justice To Woman An Essential Of Victory

THE political status of woman has advanced leagues and ages within recent years and the exigencies of the present world struggle against militarism have brought out all that is best and noblest in the sex and definitely demonstrated that in war no less than in peace the co-operation of women is a vital necessity. It would be doing the barest justice to woman to say that she has established the strongest claim on the gratitude and admiration of mankind.

President Wilson has just made out a plea before the Senate of the United States for the extension of the right of suffrage to women which comes at a peculiarly opportune moment, when the brave and loyal women of the world have not only displayed a spirit of heroic sacrifice outside the actual battle area but have unflinchingly confronted the red terror of the foe in field hospitals in the course of their ministrations to the wounded and suffering. With his capacity for clear thinking and his faculty for having an intuitive grasp of the world's pressing needs, it is not likely that President Wilson would advocate any course unless he was conscientiously convinced that the course advocated was a vital essential to the progress of humanity. Therefore, it is not uninteresting to dive into the heart of things and endeavor to discover the *raison d'etre* of President Wilson's plea for women.

President Wilson's coming forward as a champion of woman's rights marks an intellectual conversion. It is only within recent years that President Wilson has ceased to look with a cold eye upon the claim of woman to participation in politics. Even last year American traditions were cast overboard by the picketing of the White House by women, and we now have President Wilson making a ringing plea for the extension of the long-deferred right of suffrage to women. Such a conversion in one of the deepest and most profound thinkers the world has ever produced is certainly one of the striking manifestations of the present age, and the conversion could only have taken place owing to the soundest of reasons.

What are the reasons? As President Wilson himself argues in support of his plea, the granting of the right of suffrage to women is a vital essential to the prosecution of the war. The successful outcome of the war has become the only thing that matters to humanity; it has dislodged every other consideration. Things that before the war assumed exaggerated importance and engrossed the thought of humanity have now been relegated to the scrap-heap in the midst of a cosmic upheaval that is producing a powerful reaction on every man, woman and child in the world. President Wilson reminds us that it is our duty to win the war, and if we remove every difficulty that stands in our way we cannot but win. The thoughts of the teeming masses of humanity at the present hour are of first interest and importance. What are they thinking? They are looking to the great and powerful nations of democracy to lead them to the day for which they have longingly waited and they think in their hearts that democracy—true democracy—means that the women shall play their part in affairs alongside men and upon an equal footing with them.

President Wilson has rightly admonished the American nation through the Senate that if they reject a measure like this, in ignorant defiance of what a war has brought forth and of what they (the women) have seen but the politicians have not, the former will cease to follow or to trust the latter. This war could not have been fought either by the United States or by the other nations engaged in it if it had not been for the loyal services of women, declares the President.

There is little fear that the proposal put forward by President Wilson will be rejected. The world is gradually discarding the preposterous principle of a double standard of morality. In the same way, the world is learning the injustice of a double standard of political rights for the sexes. No longer can the world tolerate the political rights of women to be truncated. What is there more fitting than the granting of political freedom to woman, who is used as the very symbol of Liberty? What's the war about anyway!

Financial Resources Of The United States

By Will Payne

The war outlay of the United States has been much greater than that of any other nation in a like length of time and the burden has been borne with surprising ease. In the fiscal year that ended with June each issue of Liberty bonds was oversubscribed and about four billion dollars of Federal taxes were paid, yet as one looks about anywhere the evidence that ordinary peace-time expenditures are going forward as usual is decidedly more striking than the evidence of curtailment. Trained economists are not at loss to account for this.

Last autumn, Prof. Adolpf Miller, of the Federal Reserve Board, suggested that the surplus income, or potential savings, of the country for the year 1917 would be from twelve to fifteen billion dollars. Remembering, for example, that the net income of Great Britain shortly before the war had been estimated around two billion dollars, and that Helfferich claimed only that sum for Germany in 1913, Prof. Miller's figures looked staggering. In reply to a critic he wrote that the board of which he is a member—which, of course, has exceptional facilities for such an inquiry—computed the gross income of the nation in 1914 at thirty-one billion, two hundred million dollars, and in 1917 at forty nine billion, seven hundred million dollars. Other competent investigators had estimated gross income before the war ten to fifteen percent higher than the figures given by Prof. Miller. The remarkable thing was the enormous increase in gross income which he calculated to have taken place from 1914 to 1917.

But a huge expansion of industry in the U. S., stimulated by war demands from Europe, occurred in that period; there was also a rapid rise in prices, beginning with the articles most in demand for export. A careful review of the evidence will show sound bases for this immense increase in estimated gross income.

Still more important, Prof. Miller calculated that about two-thirds of this increase of eighteen billions in gross income was saved to net income, and not absorbed by rising cost of living. Business profits had multiplied, wages of skilled workmen had risen rapidly, farmers were receiving greatly enhanced prices for their products. "My judgment is," he wrote, "that the largest part of this increase of eighteen billions is to be treated as an accretion to the money incomes of those classes of the community for whom it is not offset by commensurate increases of living and other costs"—in other words as a fund directly available for taxes and bonds.

Certainly all calculations of that kind are only more or less shrewd guesses. Prices have continued to rise, cost of living tending to eat further into net income. On the other hand production is still increasing. During 1917 there was inevitably much confusion and cross purposes; but war's powerful influence toward better organisation of all industry and more vigorous application is now increasingly felt. Also, war's influence in promoting economy is increasingly felt. More and more dispensable public and private expenditures are deferred. The possibilities in that direction in a free-spending country like the United States are almost beyond calculation. In short, both production and saving may be indefinitely increased.

For the current fiscal year the government has announced a war budget of twenty-four billion dollars. The country faces it with complete confidence.

Sidelights On The Great War

(From The Daily Mail)

THE YANKS AND THEIR PADRES

"Men in the armed service of the United States," said an American chaplain, "are keen to talk about religion. They want to hear about it. They may, and do, like to be entertained: but down in their hearts they crave the vital things of life and of eternity. If we don't give them the real thing they leave the hut in blocks. You can't fool the boys with pulpit camouflage.

"'We usually open with 15 minutes of "movies." Yon don't mind waiting?' one preacher was told. 'Is that sort of thing really necessary?' he asked. 'I don't believe it is. I should like to put it to the boys, if you don't mind.'

"The venerable preacher mounted the platform steps. 'Boys,' said he, 'I've come here to tell you something about religion. Would you like to begin right away or would you rather have a "movie" film first?'

"A tall, raw-boned soldier lad stood up in the audience. 'To hell with the "movies"!' he cried. "Let's hear about religion.'

"Another less discerning parson had been invited to deliver a 20-minute address. We had created a splendid atmosphere for him. We had sung half a dozen rousing hymns; there had been a corking, manly prayer from a lad in the service, and the 'set-up' was perfect. We had 500 boys on hand that night, and they waited as eagerly as any crowd you ever saw in church to hear something 'live' and genuine—something that would brace them up in their home-sickness and their sacrifice.

"But our celebrated preacher wasted 10 minutes of his precious 20 in telling the boys funny stories. Funny stories to those soul-hungry boys! He was badly peeved afterwards because so many of the boys walked out on him. He couldn't understand!

"The boys don't come to be entertained. What they want is to hear the simple, sincere, and elemental truth of religion as the preacher conceives it. There are certain subjects, too, it will be wise to steer clear of. Don't talk to them about drink and gambling and sex. They hear all they need of that sort of thing from the proper instructors.

"Don't talk about spread-eagle patriotism. They have plenty of patriotism of the real sort. Don't tell them how fine they are; for they have heard that until they're tired of it. Besides, no real man likes to be flattered, and these fellows are real men. Above all else, when your horse-sense warns you that boys are waiting with open hearts for the best comfort that religion can give, don't tell them funny stories.

"Give them a message straight from God, if you have such a message in you. Suppose your son were going away, perhaps never to return. What sort of a message would you give him? That's the message they want, and no other." W. G.

SPIES AND LIES

To illustrate the thorough-going manner in which the United States Government is dealing with spies and defeatists, The World's Work for August reproduces the following advertisement, which is now appearing in various American magazines:

German agents are everywhere, eager to gather scraps of news about our men, our ships, our munitions. It is still possible to get such information through to Germany, where thousands of these fragments—often individually harmless—are patiently pieced together into a whole which spells death to American soldiers and danger to American homes.

But while the enemy is most industrious in trying to collect information, and his systems elaborate, he is not superhuman—indeed, he is often very stupid, and would fail to get what he wants were it not deliberately handed to him by the carelessness of loyal Americans.

Do not discuss in public, or with strangers, any news of troops and transport movements, of bits of gossip as to our military preparations, which come into your possession.

Do not permit your friends in service to tell you—or write you—"inside" facts about where they are, what they are doing and seeing.

Do not become a tool of the Hun by passing on the malicious, disheartening rumors which he so eagerly sows. Remember he asks no better service than to have you spread his lies of disasters to our soldiers and sailors, gross scandals in the Red Cross, cruelties, neglect and wholesale executions in our camps, drunkenness and vice in the Expeditionary Force, and other tales certain to disturb American patriots and to bring anxiety and grief to American parents.

And do not wait until you catch someone putting a bomb under a factory. Report the man who spreads pessimistic stories, divulges—or seeks—confidential military information, cries for peace, or belittles our efforts to win the war.

Send the names of such persons, even if they are in uniform, to the Department of Justice, Washington. Give all the details you can, with names of witnesses if possible—show the Hun that we can beat him at his own game of collecting scattered information and putting it to work. The fact that you made the report will not become public.

You are in contact with the enemy today just as truly as if you faced him across No Man's Land. In your hands are two powerful weapons with which to meet him—discretion and vigilance. Use them.

FLARES

Nowadays a really first-class fire-work display can be seen free on any part of our front, particularly in those sectors where raiding by one side or the other (generally by ours) is a nightly occurrence.

In writing of flares—or to give them their official name, Verey lights—one must perforce deal only with enemy flares, and in any case those are the only ones to be seen.

Flares can be divided into three types:

(a) The ordinary white light for illuminating purposes (this may be the parachute form which remains afloat and gives a brilliant light for two minutes).

(b) Signals to artillery, such as "Lengthen range," usually a golden light which bursts in small particles known as "bunches of grapes."

(c) The "S.O.S.," which calls down the Hun barrage. The "S.O.S." is generally a double green or red or a combination of three different colors.

Flares are fired from a pistol having a one inch bore and closely resembling a sawn-off shot-gun. The boche is very fond of sending single men with their assortment of flares out into shellholes as close as possible to our advanced posts at night. We have christened these people "Flare Kings."

If you are a student of psychology the performance of one of these "Flare Kings" will help you to pass many a weary hour on night duty in our forward lines. One can form a fairly correct estimate of the degree of nerviness or "wind up" in the boche lines by watching the amount of aggressiveness it takes to "kid" the "Flare King" to send up his "S.O.S." For example, if in ordinary patrol or an extra burst of machine-gun fire causes him to ask for assistance, then you may know he is pretty "windy."

It must be a sore point with him that our people very rarely send up an "S.O.S.," thus showing our confidence in our ability to beat off any attacks with machine-guns and rifle fire, leaving the artillery free to deal with other targets in the rear.

It is a common occurrence when we are making a raid for the "S.O.S." to be sent up for a mile on either side of the actual scene of the attack.

Recently, Fritz obliged us with a delightful little performance. One night we stole a couple of Hun outposts and the following afternoon he, wishing to reclaim them, concentrated a company in a sunken road just in front of our line. The ball opened with a quite respectable Hun barrage, but, sad to relate, instead of smashing up our line it dropped with fine precision on the before-mentioned sunken road. Result—beaucoup "bunches of grapes." Owing, however, to the smoke kicked up by the barrage the Hun gunners were unable to see the frantic signals to lengthen range and for a few minutes we made excellent practice with machine-guns and rifles on poor old Fritz, who was being ferreted out by his own guns.

My "boys" were still laughing over the incident when I had an argument with a "Minenwerfer" a few days later. W. D. B.

'BUCKSHEE'

"Buckshee" is one of the most over-worked words in the vocabulary of the New Army. Where it came from nobody seems to know. The Indian Army is said to have coined it, but it does not figure in any of Mr. Kipling's stories. Perhaps the Egyptian Army got hold of "backsheesh" and anglicised it.

"Buckshee" means "something for nothing." If after the "gippo" has been rationed out a little of the stew is left in the dixie, you will hear the sergeant shout out: "Who wants a buckshee bit?" The lucky fellow who lights up a cigarette when cigarettes are very few and far between will be greeted on all sides by the cry, "Got a buckshee, mate?" Like all words that your real soldier-man favors, it is made to serve a variety of purposes.

A buckshee man is a man too many when a fatigue has been numbered off. If he is lucky he may be told to stay behind; but more often than not he is given a buckshee shovel and told to carry on.

Sometimes a man who is brought up before his company commander for a minor offense and given an hour's pack-drill will be ill-advised enough to resent it somewhat openly—say, by a scowl—as he is marched out of the orderly room. He is brought back just as the sergeant-major has shouted to the police-corporal. "One hour's pack," and is given an additional hour to teach him better manners. Then, as he is marched out the second time the sergeant-major adds: "And one hour buckshee!"

An unpaid lance-corporal wears a buckshee stripe. When the Army Council issued the instruction that all second-lieutenants of 18 months' service should be promoted full lieutenants and thousands of junior subs, rushed into the nearest town to purchase their second "pips," those were called buckshee pips. D.S.O.s given to hardworking staff officers on the Whitehall front are buckshee decorations. The recent increase in Tommy's pay was known throughout the Army as "the buckshee tanner."

Really, it is difficult to think of any occasion when the word cannot be used in some way or another. But there is one at least. At the termination of hostilities Tommy is determined to see to it that the boche gets no buckshee peace!

J. M. X.

TORPEDO TURNED BY SHELL

An officer in a British vessel which was attacked by a U-boat says: "About 4:30 p.m., from the promenade deck, I saw a torpedo approaching the ship about 400 yards away. I cleared the passengers from the starboard side and awaited the explosion.

"While waiting I saw the splash of a shell in the water followed by an explosion, which caused the torpedo to run parallel to the ship.

"It came to the surface about 60 yards off and spun round. A second shell burst under the water near it and caused it to stop and float nose up.

"I found that two seamen had, while off duty, sighted the torpedo about 700 yards away. Both had immediately run to the poop and fired two shots. Their coolness and presence of mind saved the ship."

Another recorded instance of torpedoes being deflected by gunners was the case of the Justicia.

The Last Word Of Wisdom

Says Herbert Kanfman: There died in Provence not long ago a very great genius whose books are fated to survive the ages. Critics do not hesitate to crown his work with immortality. The most painstaking investigator, incomparably the foremost of entomologists and a profound observer of his kind, Henri Fabre leaves this message to you:

"Success is for the fluent talkers, the self-convinced dogmatists—everything is admitted on condition that it be noisily proclaimed. Let us throw off this sham and recognise that in reality we know nothing about anything if things were proved to the bottom. Scientifically, Nature is a riddle without a definite solution to satisfy man's curiosity. Hypothesis follows on hypothesis; the theoretical rubbish heap accumulates and truth ever eludes us. To know how not to know might well be the last word of wisdom."

An Elf of Oberon

Were I an elf of Oberon,
And lived but in a fantasy,
I'd lack a tortured mortal hope,
My Marielle, to mate with thee.
Titania and Oberon,
With sweet unbend of royal will,
Would fairy furlough grant to me
That I might be beside thee still.

Were I an elf of Oberon,
I'd hide me in the hemlocked hills,
And sentinel the paths you love,
To challenge imps and briary ills.
I'd lead a woodland orchastra,
And forest music master be;
E'en April's ice born baby rills
When babbling first should sing of thee.

Were I an elf of Oberon,
I'd tease the shade of Tycho Brahe
To find for me the friendliest star,
My Marielle, to guide thy way
In fairy meadows deeply hid.
Where drowsy hum of bumble bee,
And cricket's harp would tempt thy soul
To fairy immortality.

JOHN BARRY RYAN.
(Barry Vail.)

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"During my medical practice I know of several cases where your Castoria was prescribed and used with good results. K. MORGNER, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

"Your Castoria is certainly the greatest remedy for children I know of. I know no other proprietary preparation which is its equal." B. S. SCHWARTZ, M. D., Kansas City, Mo.

"I use your Castoria and advise its use in all families where there are children." J. W. BINSDALE, M. D., Chicago, Ill.

"Your Castoria is the best remedy in the world for children and the only one I use and recommend." AGNES V. SWETLAND, M. D., Omaha, Neb.

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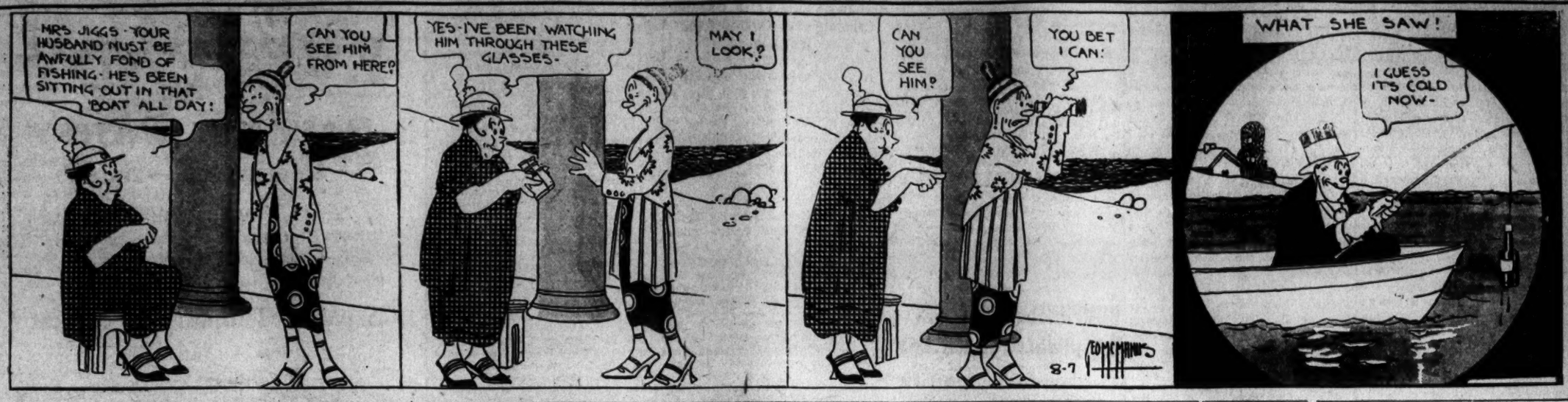
Bringing Up Father — By George McManus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YES · I'VE BEEN WATCHING HIM THROUGH THESE GLASSES ·
MAY I LOOK?
CAN YOU SEE HIM?
YOU BET I CAN!
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WHAT SHE SAW!
I GUESS IT'S COLD NOW ·

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U. S. Chaplains' Aid Association

By Anne O'Hagant

Probably the most popular commission not sent over to the United States by the Allies has been the 22nd Chuasseurs Alpins, the famous "Blue Devils" of France. And the most popular member of that commission is probably its chaplain, Abbe Cabanel, every inch a soldier as well as every inch a priest. On the Fourth of July, when New York held its great international parade, the throats of the onlookers were threatened with bursting when the band of blue clad veterans, every man with a cross of honor upon his breast, swung along the broad, brilliant thoroughfare of Fifth Avenue. And invariably the impossible happened, and the cheers and hand-clapping grew more intense as the black-robed figure of their spiritual leader, with the bits of ribbon and the color of the war cross pricked out upon his somber robe, detached itself from the blue group.

But Abbe Cabanel has been doing more than marching among his men to the music of a thousand-voiced cheer. He has been speaking and working for the Catholic Chaplains' Aid Association of the U. S., the organisation which, born in New York after the country's entrance into the war, now covers the whole country, and makes a first annual report of activity and progress, such as would have been unbelievable in any other year than this of miraculous accomplishment.

The Association exists to furnish the Catholic chaplains with the U. S. forces both at home and overseas with all the articles they need in the exercise of their religious and their social functions. The sacred vessels which enable a priest to convert the end of a cart, a ledge of rock or of earth into an altar, rosaries, scapulars, altar linens, cathechisms, bibles, New Testaments, hymn cards —the list of religious implements which the chaplains use or distribute is almost endless. And they furnish the boys of their charges also with reading matter, secular as well as churchly. Both Abbe Cabanel and Chaplain Andre Rostand of the French Army, at present instructor in the U. S. camps, have been largely devoting themselves to campaigning for this society, with what success the statistics of the later months of the year show.

It is not, however, in the record of growth in membership, and in the number of articles distributed by the tens of thousands, that the chief interest of the first annual report lies. That is in the letters which the young priests send back to the Association office. The chaplains are for the most part young men, for no others could stand the fierce hardships of war. And they enter upon their duties with the enthusiasm of youth for adventure and for friendship, as well as with the consecration of the priesthood for service.

"I said Mass on an old car, and had to kneel down when the men received communion," writes one from France. "The mud and rain have changed the color of my vestments. I have had no chance to get things washed, and you can readily understand the color of my vestments, but my work is most encouraging. Men go to confession for the asking—I hear the men in dugouts, by the guns, while they are feeding the horses, everything in fact, and I like it."

"Our class," writes another from one of the Chaplains' Schools which the government maintains, "was made up of twelve priests and about sixty ministers of nearly all denominations. Many of them had never seen a Catholic priest, and they frankly and rather naively expressed their surprise at finding that priests could be of the sort that these Catholic chaplains were. It was a matter of common agreement among the students at the school that it did a great deal to promote good understanding and hearty co-operation. Friendships were formed then and there which I do not doubt will last as long as life—whatever length of time that may imply in these parlous days."

Another apologises for delay in acknowledging the receipt of a ciborium and three hundred New Testaments, because "the battalion, together with its Chaplain, was in the midst of an eighty-mile hike, with nothing but pup tents and mess kits and blankets along."

There are records of ministrations to lads not of the Faith, Chaplain Joyce, at a request from the parents of a young lieutenant killed in France for details of his burial, writes: "Mr. Burford died about February 22nd, in hospital, from wounds. I remember burying him because shells chased us away from the grave before it was filled in, and we returned after dark to finish the work. I wrote to the address given me, but I fear it failed to reach his people. He was a gentleman, and though not a Catholic, I hope his people will not be offended at me, a padre, for officiating at the grave of him to whom I was much attached."

Such interweaving of ties as these, such knowledge and understanding, such sharing of hardships and adventures—all these make certain the coming of a time in America when Catholic and Protestant will work for civil ends as they work now for military ends, in completest harmony.

She Now Believes The U.S. Can Hurry

Not far from Washington, D. C., lives a very estimable lady of ancient family who almost paid with her life the penalty of not believing that the United States could prepare for war in a hurry.

Her country home, it happened, was in a certain county which the government, last fall, designated as a proving ground for big guns. All the farms and farm houses were purchased by the government and the occupants were told that the testing of big guns would begin on January 1, 1917.

The simple country folk, who knew nothing of Washington politics, with a blind faith in the government, moved before the appointed time. But madame, who had connections in Washington and who, in the course of society chatter, had heard that the government was promising more in the way of preparations than it could accomplish, disdained the government's advice to move.

Why! the big guns had not even been built as yet. How could such huge guns be constructed within two months? Such talk was all right for political purposes and for stirring war enthusiasm, but she would not take it seriously. The big guns which had not yet been built would not be firing across her farm for many months.

On January first, just to prove her belief, she made her way to her country house, through the deserted farm district and was busying herself in collecting some of her possessions when a frightful, explosion shook the place. A six inch shell, less than six weeks old, had been fired from a gun that had not been in existence two months before and had nearly struck the place.

The gun testers, five miles away, down the range, had not known, of course, that she was in the house. And, in their hurry to get at gun testing, the ordnance department had not even taken down the houses; in fact they were being used as artillery targets. Madame hurried out of the house. A few hundred feet away, in a field, she saw a concrete embankment. In it were men whose duty it was to recover the fired shells and take them back to the men at the guns for examination. While two more shells fell nearby, jeopardising her life just as seriously as if she had been a refugee fleeing from a shell stricken home in Belgium, she made her way through the deep mud to the embankment, crying for shelter.

The "shell recoverers" immediately telephoned to the commanding officer, back at the guns, that they had given shelter to a very distinguished lady and asked that the firing cease until she could get to safety.

It required half an hour for the word to be sent around to all the guns to cease fire. In the meantime the lady in the concrete pit was suffering for her pessimism in regard to her country's preparations for war. Yes, she belonged, perhaps, by political faith, to the party in opposition to the Government, and it was at a time when the opposition affected scorn for all the promises of the government. She, still perhaps, is in honest opposition today on other issues than the war, but she has joined the millions and scores of millions of her fellow citizens who know, definitely, that the American people are hurrying along top speed toward that definite victory which only the utmost efficiency and sacrifice can bring.

When To Be A Philosopher

(*New York Sun*)

"One of the saving bits of honest-to-goodness horse sense that sometimes keeps a man from losing his reason," said the Idle Philosopher, "is embodied in a saying that had much vogue among the New England Puritans. When I first heard it from the lips of my saintly great-grandmother I was shocked, child though I was, for coming from her it seemed to savor of blasphemy. 'The truth is not to be spoken at all times,' she said, and I could not at once reconcile the words with what I had always been taught.

"Afterward I understood that she was merely inculcating reticence, but it was not for a long time that I perceived in her phrase the germ of a far more valuable thought than that of silence.

"Truth can be nothing but truth, of course. If a line be curved, ever so little, it is not a straight line. So if a truth be even a little warped, it is no longer the truth—that is, a New England conscience does not acknowledge it as such.

"But if there are times when the truth is not to be spoken, what should be the alternative? Manifestly, it must be either silence, evasion, or the untruth. So much is logic, and since there is no direct answer in revealed religion, it is necessary to seek guidance from philosophy. Religious law is not to be set aside, but it must be supplemented.

"Nowhere in Holy Writ is a lie condemned merely on the ground that it is a lie. To bear false witness is forbidden only in case it shall be against one's neighbor. Plainly, it is the motive of the lie, and not the lie itself, that is in question.

"I may be wrong, but it seems to me that the Golden Rule is a sufficient guide in almost any imaginable case of doubt. I am content to speak or keep silence to others, as I would have them speak or keep silence to me.

"And this view of the question seems to be especially applicable to situations that frequently arise between a husband and wife. It often happens that the unvarnished truth cannot be spoken with discretion and at the same time it is practically impossible to remain silent. It is then necessary to follow the Golden Rule and be a philosopher."

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Mr. Denby Praises Americans For War Trade Observance

No Trading With Enemy In China Though Act's Application Was Doubtful

A sincere tribute to the ready acquiescence of American firms in China to United States war trade regulations was paid by Mr. Charles Denby, of the United States War Trade Board, at a dinner given in his honor at the Columbia Country Club last evening by the American Chamber of Commerce.

About sixty members and guests were present at the dinner. Mr. J. Harold Dollar presided, introducing the speaker as an old friend to many of those in attendance and ever a warm friend to American trade in the East. Mr. Denby began by telling of the origin and purpose of the War Trade Board, of its power and operation and then came to his work in its interests in China during the past months.

"I feel that I must approach the Shanghai community in a somewhat apologetic mood," he said. "You and other Allied merchants have made so many proper requests of me that I feel a keen disappointment that I have not been able to comply with more of them. I understand fully your position and I think that you understand mine. We are all sacrificing what we have to sacrifice to win the war and this must be my defense.

"I wish to pay a tribute to you and to the other Americans in China for the way in which you have acted during this war. You have played the game. You have hesitated at no loss and at no effort to carry on the cause. You have regarded the Trading-with-the-Enemy-Act of the United States as a definite statement of American policy and I do not think that you have analysed or cared to consider whether or not it was legally binding upon you. As a matter of fact, there is a difference of opinion as to whether the Trading-with-the-Enemy-Act applies to Americans in China. I think that it does, but some men—better lawyers than I am—have doubts about it. It is an interesting question.

"The Act provides that it shall be unlawful in the United States to have certain commercial relations with the enemy and the Act defines the words United States to mean all places in which the United States Government exercises jurisdiction. Now, to the lay mind, that would seem conclusive that the law does apply, but when we begin to analyse the question it is not so clear. The basis of our jurisdiction here is the extra-territorial provision in the Treaties. Now, extra-territoriality is a personal right only; that is, it applies to persons and not to territory.

"The Emperor of China in the Treaty of 1844 with the United States did not give the United States Government jurisdiction over any part of China, but gave her jurisdiction over Americans in China. There is room then for the suggestion that the Trading-with-the-Enemy-Act applies to all places under the jurisdiction of the United States and does not refer to persons to whom alone extra-territoriality applies. Whether it applies or not I want to make this statement, which I do with the greatest pleasure: That no infringement of the Act by an American, that is, no voluntary criminal infringement has been brought to my attention and I have been looking for such infringement up and down the coast of China.

"I had proposed myself to bring before the American Courts any infringement of the Act of such a character as to menace the material interests of the United States. This I wished to do for the double purpose of determining by a legal decision whether the Act does apply and to warn offenders that the War Trade Board is on the lookout for violations which might prejudice the conduct of the war; but I have found no such case. On the contrary I have found that American firms and individuals are anxious to obey the law, not because of its penalties, but because of loftier reasons—because it was the policy of their government. I have in my official records more than one authentic instance of American individuals and firms refusing to enter into profitable contracts because they wished to sustain the policy of the United States and they feared that such contracts would be prejudicial to that policy.

"In this uncertainty as to the applicability of an American law to American citizens in China we find ourselves in a condition similar to that of Great Britain and our delay in determining the status of Americans here is not greater than that of our Ally. England had been in the war for several years before on the first of January, 1917, Orders in Council were published in China declaring all Germans enemies and determining the relations of British subjects with them.

"This question whether the law applies or not—in fact I have asked that it be amended by Congress so that it shall apply—is now becoming a matter of lesser importance.

"When I was here in the month of June last and had the pleasure of meeting many of you at the Saturday Tiffin Club the war outlook was not so favorable. Victory seemed a remote consideration. A bitter struggle seemed the prospect for an indefinite future. Now the outlook is somewhat better. We seem to have rounded the curve and seem now to be directed towards a proximate and certain victory. It is, therefore, proper for me to refer today not so much to our duties for the carrying on of the war, which are being executed by faithful zeal by us all, but to refer to some of the aspects which may demand attention after peace is declared. We have all read, and I am sure with intense interest and vivid admiration, the statement of the policy of the United States by our President in his speech of a few days ago. And here is going to be the possibility of a misunderstanding with others.

"The lofty purposes of the President may seem more acceptable to us who have been so short a time in the war, who had no towns sacked, no women raped, no churches burned, than it may seem to those who in helpless horror have heard the German hymn of hate chanted by their ruined firesides and over the corpses of their sons and brothers. If we in our somewhat detached attitude towards the war are able to distinguish between the German Government which leads and the German people which executes the Government's orders, do not let us expect so much from those who know from their terrible experience how willing the German people were to execute those orders and how, in fact, Government and people to their minds are objects of equal horror. In other words let us strive to realise in our thoughts the honorable and worthy character of the policies of our Government as set out by our President, but let us not fail also to sympathise with those of other nationalities who may with justice wish to obtain from victory some satisfaction of their wrongs.

"Here is just one danger which I see from the troubled period after the war when the binding influence of arms in the face of a common enemy is removed and when commercial rivalry and international competition come again into play. It is going to require all the restraint of the men of the great commercial nations of the world to prevent selfish acts, hot words, ruthless zeal for gain from tearing apart those whom a common danger has brought so close together. We are taught that greater is he that ruleth himself than he that taketh a city. The after-the-war period is going to test the bonds of brotherhood with Allies that we are now so eager to assert, but I think we can do it. Here in China, where the field is so large and so open to the best effort of us all, we can certainly do it. It would be impertinent for me to offer advice to you gentlemen. I have noted your acts in getting into closer relation with the Chinese commercial organisations and I learn with keen satisfaction of an American of the project for an Allied Chamber of Commerce, which I believe originated with you. I think that the probable international trade rivalry to which I have above referred may be safely left in the hands of merchants animated by the sentiments which your Chamber has expressed. I wish to thank you for the tolerance which you as individuals have shown to my inability to be of greater aid to you in the matter of licenses. I thank you for the good will you have shown to me and for this opportunity you have given me to address you."

U.S. PASSPORT NOTICE

American citizens desiring their passposts visaed must make application at the American Consulate office four full days exclusive of Sunday before departure from Shanghai.

HUMPHRYS AND ELMORE ARE DOUBLES CHAMPIONS

Win Three Straight Sets From Japanese Players In Finals At French Club

Overshadowed in all departments of the game, unable to return Humphrys' smashing drives and halted by Elmore's net playing, two Japanese tennis players, J. Tanaka and S. Toyosumi, were easily beaten in three straight sets in the final match for the doubles championship of Shanghai at the French Club yesterday afternoon. At times Tanaka showed flashes but Humphrys and Elmore were too strong. A big crowd saw the match. The scores were 6-1, 6-1 and 6-3.

There was but one deuce game in the first set and that went to the Japanese. Elmore and Humphrys started the second with three straight games, losing the fourth and then going through for the set. The third game went to deuce three times and was featured by Tanaka's sensational playing.

The Japanese rallied in the final set, took the first game, lost the second after a hard fight and won the third. Elmore took the fourth game after it went to deuce four times. Some remarkable tennis was played here by all four men. The fifth and sixth went to Elmore and Humphrys, the Japanese won the seventh and Elmore came back in the eighth with a game-15 win.

The Japanese led the ninth game, 40-30, and Tanaka served doubles, bringing it to deuce. The same player won the advantage and repeated the doubles, again making the score deuce. He lost himself completely, gave the advantage to his opponents by again serving doubles and allowed the game to slip by failing to get either of his serves over for the fourth time in the game.

WHEN THE NERVES GIVE WAY

Act Promptly to Arrest the Mischief

Hardly any condition of ill-health deserves more pity than that for which there is generally least sympathy. Men and women with nerves out of gear become irritable and fretful and are blamed for ill-temper; whereas it is not their fault. Their health is the cause. Often the nerves have given way under the strain of working for the very people who reproach the sufferers. The tired wife or mother, the bread-winner whose anxiety for his family has worried him until he is thin and ill, are the nerve-sufferers who become run down.

Their nerves, like all the bodily organs, need healthy red blood: worry tells on their digestion and their nerves are ill-fed. In such cases a course of Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people is necessary, for these pills make new blood and tone up the nervous system, by which method they invigorate those whose nerves have given away. The patients become high spirited and full of energy. Nervous starts and irritability are gone. Happiness for themselves and other returns.

If your blood is thin and watery, if your nerves are weak, you can begin to get well now, for Dr. Williams' pink pills are to be obtained of medicine vendors everywhere, also post free one bottle for $1.50, six for $8.00, from the China offices of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

BONAR LAW SUMS UP VICTORIES OF ALLIES

Recounts Successes In Opening Campaign For £1,000,000,000 War Loan

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 30.—Mr. A. Bonar Law, speaking at the Guildhall today, said that the victory in Palestine had resulted in the almost complete destruction of another Turkish Army and the capture of 10,000 additional prisoners.

Mr. Bonar Law said: "A convention has been signed whereby hostilities between Bulgaria and the Allies ceased at noon today.

"This convention meant that communication between Germany and the East in that direction ceased and Germany's dream of a German Middle Eastern Empire had gone for ever."

Since July 16 the forces of the British Empire had captured a thousand square miles of territory, 250 villages and over 120,000 German prisoners.

The casualties of the forces of the British Empire during the past two years exceeded those of any of her Allies.

Mr. Bonar Law's speech was made at the Guildhall, where he opened the campaign for raising a second £1,000,000,000.

Mr. Bonar Law said that in the first eight months of 1918 the war contributions of the British people averaged about £26,000,000 a week.

Mr. Bonar Law declared that he was certain the system of continuous borrowing would succeed until the end of the war. During the past year £1,120,000,000 of war bonds had been sold.

Referring to General Allenby's victory, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that it had already resulted in the destruction of the strongest of the remaining military forces in Turkey and had already made all the difference in the Caspian and Caucasus.

Emphasising the greatness of Great Britain's war effort Mr. Bonar Law stated that Great Britain had lent her Allies £1,600,000,000 and just before America entered the war we had to mortgage every security we possessed in order to finance our Allies.

He concluded: "This was the beginning of the end." The war aims of the Allies could now be secure. If there was any danger, it was not on the battlefronts.

The Lord Mayor of London read a letter from Mr. Lloyd George appealing to the nation to continue its munificent and patriotic support of our soldiers and sailors. The Premier wrote that a partial victory would be a suspended disaster. We must put this through and we could not do so unless we all did our best and gave our utmost.

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"NANETTE OF THE WILDS"

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Peking University Notes

Peking, September 28.—On Friday evening, September 27th, the Board of Managers of the University gave a reception in honor of Rev. Edward Lincoln Smith, D.D., the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees, who is now in Peking on the special mission of assisting in inaugurating the work of the university under the new organisation. The reception also served as a celebration of this reorganisation and as an opportunity for all those connected with the university, managers, officers, faculty, and students to meet each other and thus to begin a closer acquaintance and to develop a new *esprit de corps* and team-spirit with which to face the challenging opportunities before them.

The reception was given in the Assembly Hall of the temporary compound in which the College of Arts and Sciences is housed, on K'uei Chia Ch'ang in the extreme southeast corner of the Tartar city. The decorations of this hall, a large Chinese flag flanked by the national flags of Britain and the United States, with University flags and pennants in blue and yellow, indicate the factors which are combined in union in the new whole, the strength of three nations and of four Mission Boards being devoted to the task of helping China's youth.

The company consisted of the managers of the university and their wives, and faculty and their wives, and the students of the three colleges, Theology, Arts and Sciences, and University Preparatory. Dr. H. H. Lowry, D.D., President of the University, presided over the program of speeches and music which followed the reception. Rev. C. H. Fenn, D.D., spoke on behalf of the Board of Managers welcoming Dr. Smith, and Rev. G. T. Candlin represented the University Council emphasising the inspiration which Dr. Smith had brought to all. A group of students, the nucleus of the Chinese orchestra of the university, performed on the *sheng, ti tzu* and *hsiao*. Wang Chao-fen welcomed Dr. Smith on behalf of the students. Refreshments were served by members of the Freshmen class. Later on an octette sang. The pleasant evening ended in chatting, visiting and looking over the new compound.

The re-organisation of the university is the result of several years of conference between various Mission Boards in Peking working toward the goal of a single interdenominational Christian institution of higher learning for North China. In the present institution the students and faculty of the former North China Union College, of Tungchow, an institution conducted jointly by the London Mission, Presbyterian Mission and American Board, are amalgamated with the students and faculty of Peking University conducted by the Methodist Mission. Each of the former institutions had a history of over 25 years and both are known throughout China for the quality of the work done and for the strong men who have come forth from study in them. The name and charter of Peking University are retained by the new institution, the latter being amended to provide for representatives on the Board of Trustees from each of the four co-operating Missions. The trustees in America have shown their belief in the great and influential future before the united undertaking and are laying plans for an institution of the very highest standards. The site lies east of the property of the Methodist Mission which has been up to the present occupied by the former university and is now used to house Peking Academy, the system of schools conducted under the auspices of the Methodist Mission. Plans are now being prepared for the new buildings of the future. Meanwhile the students are being housed in renovated Chinese buildings on the University property. With electric lights and steam heat these have been made quite comfortable. Members of the faculty who were formerly at Tungchow are also living in the neighborhood of the university compound. The College of Theology has its own compound on Ta Yang Mao. The College of Arts and Sciences is on K'uei Chia Ch'ang. While the University Preparatory College (or Junior College)—a two year course beyond the Middle School preparatory work to insure the maintenance of high standards of scholarship in the Arts and Sciences Course—is still housed, at the generous invitation of the Methodist Mission, in some of the buildings of the Peking Academy, which institution also maintains its own University Preparatory Course.

As there are many friends of the institution who will be interested to know more of the personnel complete lists of the trustees, managers and faculties are appended.

The university is already planning an extension department in order to be of greater service to the city of Peking. Negotiations are in progress looking toward a union of the North China Union Language School with the university as one of its special colleges. Arrangements are being suggested for the beginning of combined work soon. Detailed announcements will be made as soon as it is possible to do so.

All interested friends are cordially invited to visit the new premises of the university. Following are the members of the Board of Trustees, Managers and Faculty:

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Mr. C. H. Fei
Hon. Paul S. Reinsch
Mr. C. C. Wang

The Faculty:

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Rev. T. Biggin, M. A.
Rev. Carl A. Felt, B. D.
Mr. J. F. Li, B. D.
Rev. Courtenay H. Fenn, D. D.
Rev. Dean R. Wickes, Ph. D.
Rev. George D. Wilder, D. D.

Absent for the year:
Rev. R. K. Evans, M. A.
Rev. C. L. Ogilvie, B. D.
Rev. E. J. Winans, B. D.

College of Arts and Sciences:
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Rev. Charles H. Corbett, B. D.
Rev. Walter W. Davis, M. A.
Dr. John F. Downey, Ph. D.
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Mr. J. B. Taylor, M. A.
Rev. C. H. Wang, Ph. D.

Instructors in Chinese Classics:
Mr. Wu
Mr. Ch'en

Instructors in English Literature:
Mrs. C. H. Corbett
Mrs. L. C. Porter

Special Lecturers in Social Investigation:
Mr. J. S. Burgess, M. A.
Mr. Sidney Gamble, M. A.

The University Preparatory College:
Rev. Harry E. King, PH. D., Dean
Mr. T. H. Ch'en, Ph. D., Registrar
Rev. Charles H. Corbett, B. D.
Rev. Walter W. Davis M. A.
Dr. John F. Downey, Ph. D.
Mr. John M. Gibb, M. A.
Mr. T. L. Li, Ph. D.
Miss Alice Terrell, M. A.
Rev. C. H. Wang, Ph. D.

Instructors:
In History, Mr. Hsu
In Biology, Mr. Liu
Two in Chinese

MUNICIPAL STAFF CHANGES

The following changes in the Municipal staff are reported in the Municipal Gazette, as taken from the order books for the week ending September 28:

Police Force.—2nd Class Constable Yasunobu Shiroma is discharged, invalided, from September 27.

Health Department.—The temporary service of Nurse J. Williams will terminate on September 30.

Public Band.—Mr. H. Jose is appointed Musician from November 1.

Educational Department.—The temporary service of Mrs. R. T. Ryton, Assistant Mistress in the Thomas Hanbury School for Boys, terminated on August 31.

Long leave is granted to Mrs. A. Davey, Assistant Mistress in the Thomas Hanbury School for Girls, from November 1.

Miss L. Bochcovsky is appointed temporarily as Assistant Mistress in the Thomas Hanbury School for Girls, from October 1.

Mrs. E. Box is appointed temporarily as Assistant Mistress in the Public School for Chinese, from October 1.

The appointments of Mrs. A. M. Hurke-Scott and Miss F. M. Reid, Assistant Mistresses in the Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese, are confirmed under agreement from September 1.

Revenue Office.—Long leave is granted to Collector S. Chilver, from December 5.

From The Chinese Press

A peace conference was held between the Northern and Southern representatives at the Hunan front last week, according to a Hankow telegram last night. The parley was attended by General Wu Pei-fu, the well known division commander under General Tsao K'un, and his subordinates, Li Kwei-yuan, Tsao Chung-ting and Yang Chung-pu together with Generals Tan Hao-ming, Mah Chi, Tan Yen-kai and Chen Chien, who represented the Southern interest.

Four decisions were made at the conference. They are: (1) To urge President Feng Kuo-chang to issue a Mandate ordering a general armistice at the various battle lines.

(2) To urge President-Elect Hsu Shih-chang to assume at once the office of a mediator to hasten the day of internal peace.

(3) To urge General Tsao K'un and the Yangtsze Tuchuns to formulate plans for the conclusion of peace.

(4) To decide upon the questions of the existence of the new Parliament and the restoration of the defunct Parliament in accordance with law.

It is definitely known now that President-Elect Hsu Shih-chang is absolutely in favor of internal peace. He had delegated Mr. Chao Ping-ling, censor under the Manchu regime, to approach General Tsen Chun-hsuan; Mr. Sun Pao-chi, the former Minister of Finance, to approach General Lu Yung-ting; Mr. Kuo Chung-hsiu, the former Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, to negotiate with the Chengyuhui; Mr. Chang Kuo-kan, the former Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, to negotiate with the Taolunghui and Mr. Wang Yu-ling to effect a settlement with the Yang-sze Tuchuns.

Numerous political reforms will take place following Mr. Hsu's assumption of his new office, according to announcements made by his proteges. He will expand the powers and functions of the President by diminishing those of the Cabinet, divide the country into special military areas, disband all superfluous military units and to allow the provinces to have only precautionary troops in case of necessity. The provinces will not be allowed to increase their military strength or to make use of federal funds.

Mr. Hsu is compiling personally his speech of allegiance to be delivered upon the assumption of his office. He will emphasise the importance of a united and stable Republic.

It is understood that Mr. Hsu is privately advising Premier Tuan to retire or accept the peace terms as suggested by himself.

Mr. Tien Wen-li has refused to organise the transitory Cabinet. This leave Mr. Chien Nung-hsun to be the only candidate for the post.

Mr. Tsao Ju-lin has tendered his resignation as Minister of Communications to the President-Elect, Mr. Hsu Shih-chang. He said he is unwilling to be retained and has made every preparation to surrender the office as soon as a new man is appointed.

General Tsao K'un telegraphed to Mr. Hsu that he will return to Peking after the National holiday.

SALVATION ARMY OPENS MISSION AT KALGAN

Year's Harvest Gives Promise Of Lower Prices In Grain And Flour

Special Correspondence To The China Press

Kalgan, September 26.—The Salvation Army has rented a place in this city making the third mission here. They also have looked for quarters in several of the other large places on the Peking-Suiyuan line. It is still uncertain who will be in charge of the work here.

Mr. Magnussen of Andersen, Meyer and Co. leaves for Hankow in a few days. He is to be succeeded by a Mr. Thompson of Tientsin.

Crops around the city are pretty well harvested. The dry weather of August has cut down the yield but crops are good in most places. The oats in the new land on the Mongolian plain have yielded well. Indications are for cheaper grain and flour.

Mr. F. A. Larson of Andersen, Meyer and Co. has gone to Urga for a couple of months in the interest of the company. Mr. Baldwin of the Standard Oil is also there on a shorter trip and Mr. Perry of Peking is in charge of the office here.

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IF You have that constant itching and inflammation of Piles.
IF You are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, &c.
All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want, and what you must have to be permanently cured, is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.
THE TRUE VALUE of Clarke's Blood Mixture is certified by a remarkable collection of unsolicited testimonials from grateful patients of all classes—patients who have been cured after being given up as incurable—patients who have been cured after trying many other treatments without success.—*See pamphlet round bottle.*
Clarke's Blood Mixture is pleasant to take and guaranteed harmless to the most delicate constitution of either sex. Of all chemists and stores. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.
Clarke's Blood Mixture
The World's Best Blood Purifier.

Electric Radiators
Consumers who in past winter seasons have hired electric radiators from the Department are advised to make early application for hire again this season. Do ont let the first cold snap find you without your electric fire.
BE PREPARED.
MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT
SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. CENTRAL 2660.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Express R.	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17	23.00
SOOCHOW dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.16	19.20	1.08
WUSIH dep.	..	10.31	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.2	2.10
CHANGCHOW dep.	6.50	11.22	13.16	15.08	16.48		21.25	3.10
TANYANG dep.	8.05	12.08	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..
CHINKIANG dep.	9.16	12.52	14.55	17.17	18.22	..	..	5.06
NANKING arr.	11.19	*14.15	16.30	19.20	19.50	..	..	6.50
PUKOW dep.	..	15.20	Sleeping Car	..	..	..	..	..
TSINANFU dep.	..	8.18		..	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN arr.	..	16.28		..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL dep.	..	16.45		..	..	..	..	..
PEKING arr.	..	19.50		..	..	..	..	..

STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R.	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
PEKING dep.	..	..	..	..	..	8.35	..	..
TIENTSIN arr.	..	..	..	..	..	11.40	..	..
TIENTSIN CENTRAL dep.	..	..	..	..	..	12.00	..	..
TSINANFU dep.	..	..	..	..	..	20.27	..	..
PUKOW arr.	..	..	..	..	..	12.56	..	..
NANKING dep.	..	..	7.30	8.00	11.45	*14.20	15.35	23.00
CHINKIANG dep.	..	..	8.00	10.10	12.30	16.06	16.16	1.08
TANYANG dep.	..	..	9.36	10.59	14.12	16.41	19.02	..
CHANGCHOW dep.	7.00	..	10.34	12.18	15.08	17.39	20.39	5.00
WUSIH dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	13.36	16.00	18.29	..	6.1
SOOCHOW dep.	9.35	8.09	12.23	14.54	17.01	19.21	..	8.10
SHANGHAI NORTH arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.00	19.00	21.00	..	7.55

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian service. S. Sleeping Cars.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10 00	....	14.50	15.50	...
Jessfield dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Siccawei dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15 13	16 13	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	8.15	9 40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Sunkiang dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12 02	....	16 07	17 42	....
Kahai dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13 28	....	16.53	18 49	....
Kashing dep.	7 40	10.25	12 30	14.35	....	17 22	19.20	....
Yehzah dep.	8.45	11.05	13 15	15 50	....	17.53	....	....
Changan dep.	9.45	11.41	14 00	16.50	....	18 24	....	....
Hangchow dep.	11.10	12 50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou arr.	11 35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow dep.	....	....	7 00	8 30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan dep.	...	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.36
Yehzah dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kasking dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashai dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Sungkiang dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	*8.18*	*10.38*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	...
Shanghai South arr.	*8.35*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	10 30	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Siccawei dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jessfield dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North arr	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

R. Restaurant Car.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS dep.	6.50	8.10	10.50	13.15	14.45	16.20	18.10	18.55	21.30	
KIANGWAN dep.	7.17	8.37	11.17	13.42	15.07	16.47	18.37	[illegible]	21.57	
SHANGHAI NORTH arr	7.35	8.55	11.35	13.50	15.15	16.55	18.45	20.20	22.05	
SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	6.10	7.30	10.05	12.25	14.00	15.50	17.20	18.10	20.40	
KIANGWAN dep	6.31	7.41	10.16	12.36	14.11	15.41	17.41	18.21	20.50	
WOOSUNG FORTS arr.	6.48	8.05	10.40	13.00	14.35	16.06	18.06	18.45	21.20	

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU — KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. — ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6 00	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep.	7.00	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Kenshangmun..	dep.	6 15	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.25	10.40	12 45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow.....	dep.	6 27	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun..	dep.	7.37	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou.....	arr.	6.46	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao....	arr.	7 50	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, October 2, 1918.

Money and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate,
@ 5/3=Tls. 3.31
@ exch. 74.4=Mex. $5.12
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,
@ 125=Tls. $0.00
@ 74.4=Mex. $107.53
Mex. Dollars Market Rate: 74.2
Fhai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 262
Copper Cash ..... per tael 1785
Native Interest ..... Tls .25

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 49½d.
Bank Rate of Discount 5%
Ex. Paris on London ..... Fr. 26.08
Ex. N. Y. on London .....T.T. $4.76½

Exchange Closing Quotations

London ..... T.T. 5/3½
London ..... Demand 5/3¾
India ..... T.T. 35½
Paris ..... T.T. 693
Paris ..... Demand 696
New York ..... T.T. 126
New York ..... Demand 126¼
Hongkong ..... T.T. 68
Japan ..... T.T. 43
Batavia ..... T.T. 264½
Singapore ..... T.T. 44½

Banks Buying Rates

London ..... Demand 5/4½
London ..... 4 m/s. Cdts. 5/6
London ..... 4 m/s. Docy. 5/8½
London ..... 6 m/s. Cdts. 5/6½
London ..... 6 m/s. Docy. 5/6¾
Paris ..... 4 m/s. 724½
New York ..... o/d. 127½
New York ..... 4 m/s. Docy. 130½

Roubles Exchange

Today's Bank Buying Rate for Roubles

Roubles 1,530 ..... =Tls. 100
Roubles 100 ..... =Mex. $8.75

Customs House Exchange Rates For October

Hk. Tls.	3.30 @ 5/5½	£1	
,,	1 @ 712½	Francs	7.94
,,	0.69 @ 1291	Gold	$1
,,	1 @ 42½	Yen	2.64
,,	1 @ 15	Rupees	4.55
,,	1 @ —	Roubles	—
,,	1 @ 1.50	Mex.	$1.50

Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, October 2, 1918.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
Telephone Tls. 82.50

Unofficial
Telephone Tls. 82.50
Shanghai Land Tls. 66.00
Shanghai Dock Tls. 138.00 Dec.
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Tls. 115.00 Dec.
Laou Kung Mow Cotton Tls. 135.00 Dec.
Tebong Tls. 12.00

Sharebrokers' Association
Transactions

Shanghai, October 2, 1918.

BUSINESS DONE

Official
Langkats Tls. 17.50 cash
S. and H. Wharf Tls. 115.00 Dec.

WEEKLY SILVER REPORT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 27.—Samuel Montagu's weekly silver report states that the tone of the market continues good with fair enquiry for home manufacture. The nominal quotation for Shanghai exchange is unchanged but business has again been done at higher rates.

"BICKERTON'S"

PRIVATE HOTEL

73, 74 and 75 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. Separate baths, hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the Traffic Return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the month of September, 1918, and for 9 months ended September 30, 1918, with figures for the corresponding periods last year:

	Sept., 1918. Mex. $.
Gross Receipts	156,872.48
Loss by currency depreciation	36,658.79
Effective Receipts	120,213.69
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation.	24.53
Car Miles run	347,940
Passengers Carried	7,254,206
	Sept., 1917. Mex. $.
Gross Receipts	139,930.79
Loss by currency depreciation	29,304.58
Effective Receipts	109,726.21
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation.	22.24
Car Miles run	327,392
Passengers Carried	6,410,110
	9 Months ended Sept. 30, 1918. Mex. $.
Gross Receipts	1,258,313.99
Loss by currency depreciation	283,323.77
Effective Receipts	974,990.22
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation.	23.79
Car Miles run	3,062,999
Passengers Carried	57,495,057
	9 Months ended Sept. 30, 1917. Mex. $.
Gross Receipts	1,187,793.45
Loss by currency depreciation	262,707.59
Effective Receipts	925,085.86
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation.	23.41
Car Miles run	3,023,508
Passengers Carried	54,028,195

Rubber Outputs

Messrs. Hopkins, Dunn and Co., Ltd., Secretaries and General Managers of the Repah Rubber and Tapioca Estates, Limited, inform us that the output of Rubber from the above Estates for the month of September, 1918, was 18,000 lbs.

Mr. George McBain, General Agent of the Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat has received a telegram from the Manager in Sumatra informing him that the estimated output of Dry Rubber for the month of September was 79,090 lbs.

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

London, September 27.—Today's Rubber price were:
Plantation First Latex Crepe:
Spot: 2s. 2d. paid.
October to December: 2s. 2⅛d. paid.
Tendency of market: quiet.
Previous quotation, London, Sept. 26:
Spot: 2s. 2d. paid.
October to December: 2s. 2⅛d. paid.
Tendency of market: dull.

BAR SILVER

London, September 27.—Today's Silver prices were:
Bar Silver Spot: 49½d. steadily. Moderate trade.
Previous quotations, London, Sept. 26:
Bar Silver Spot: 49½d. steady.
London, September 25:
Bar Silver Spot: 49½d. steady.
London, September 24:
Bar Silver Spot: 49½d. steady.
London, September 23:
Bar Silver Spot: 49½d. quiet.

Exchange Report

Messrs. Maitland and Fearon in their Exchange Circular for the week ending October 2, write as follows:

Exchange:—The London and New York maximum prices for silver remain at 49½d. and G.$1.01½ respectively. Early in the week under review premiums for early delivery showed signs of easing off, the market was quite flat at the current rate of 5/6d. for T.T. on London by Saturday with a weak tendency. At the close on Monday Banks were reluctant sellers at 5/6d. even for early delivery. Yesterday's rates opened 1d. down, 5/5d. for T.T. on London, and on a "panic" market ran quickly to 5/3d. The rate was maintained officially, but transactions were reported before the close of the market at as low as 5/0. These transactions were principally by Chinese gold dealers against cover in the local gold bar market. Today the market opened at 5/3d., and reversing their operations of the previous day the gold dealers resold T.T. on London and rebought gold bars the market for which had fallen considerably. Apart from these speculative operations, there was a big demand for gold remittances yesterday—while today a fair amount of Export paper, which had been waiting for lower rates, came on to the market, which after rising ½d. to 5/3½d., T.T. on London, closed steady. No doubt the improved positions of the "Allies" in the "World War" has effected our exchange market, and it is natural for rates to approach nearer to the parity of the New York maximum price for silver, which is about 4/8½, but in view of the cotton export season it is likely that a steady market will prevail for the time being, unless shipping permits for silver from America to China are forthcoming in the near future.

Our stock of sycee and bar silver remains at over Tls. 27,000,000, the stock of Mexican and Chinese dollars at $17,451,000 is about $250,000 lower than last week.

Cotton Market Report

Messrs. J. Spunt and Co., in their Cotton Market Report for the week ending October 3, write as follows:

Chinese Cotton.—The market since the issue of our last report has evinced a steady upward tendency showing an advance of Tls. 3.00 per picul due in a great measure to covering of short commitments and the attitude of "Holders" in consequence thereof, as also to a considerable demand from Japan for the local staple.

The demand for actual cotton has been quite brisk on the part of "Shorts" who are evidently being influenced by the continuance of small receipts from the interior marts, and who seem determined to secure their full supply as quickly as possible.

The continued reticense, however, on the part of the mill operatives who have apparently fairly covered their contracted outputs for the time being may prove to be an important factor to effect a reationary situation but to what extent it is difficult to predict in the face of the strength in American Middlings and Indian Cotton.

In these circumstances an energetic vigilance becomes imperative in order to avoid missing the advantage of every favorable spurt for covering immediate requirements. Tone of the market: firm.

Liverpool:
Egyptian Cotton, F. G. F. Sakellaridis ..... 29.40d.
Price of Fine M. C. Bengal 20.25d.
Price of Good Middling .. 24.99d.
Price of Good Middling last reported ..... 24.63d.
Tone of market: firm.
New York Market:
Price of Mid American, January ..... 33.20d.
March ..... 33.00d.
Market: firm.
Indian Market: per candy.
Broach, New Crop .... Rs. 900
Market: firm.

WILSON SPEECH HAILED BY AMERICAN PRESS

See It As Definite Rejection Of Methods Of Old-Fashioned Diplomacy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, September 29.—The newspapers throughout the United States in their editorials regarding President Wilson's address at the opening of the Liberty Loan campaign, see a definite rejection of the worn-out methods of old diplomacy and a pledge for the formation for a League of Nations at the peace conference.

The New York Herald says: "President Wilson has shown that this is a people's war and the final settlement is not a matter which can be arranged by statesmen and diplomatists in secret conclave. The conflict is one in which the whole world is concerned and it is absolutely essential that right shall conclusively and finally triumph over might both in the field and forum and that, just as we fight openly, we must make peace openly."

The New York Tribune believes that it is a clear warning to the people of Germany and Austria-Hungary that peace is impossible with their present leaders. "Whatever may be the future of the peoples of Germany and Austria-Hungary, there can be no future for the Hohenzollern and Hapsburg dynasties."

MILITARISTS DENOUNCED BY GERMAN PROFESSOR

Educator Who Fled To Denmark Says Hohenzollerns Must Be Overthrown

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 30.—The Times publishes a remarkable appeal by Professor Nicholas of Berlin University, who fled to Denmark on account of the persecution of the German militarists. Professor Nicholas warns his countrymen that they must upset the present rulers if they wish to restore the German constitution, which the military party have trampled on. He is convinced that millions of Germans share his views.

We Really Mean It, Germany Protests

Truly In Earnest About League Of Nations, Says Semi-Official Statement

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, September 30.—A German semi-official statement protest that Germany is really in earnest with regard to the League of Nations and believes that there can be no place in such an international association for black armies or submarine stations threatening peaceful trade.

NEW BOMBAY GOVERNOR

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 30.—Press Bureau. Captain George Lloyd, Unionist M. P. for Shrewsbury, has been appointed Governor of Bombay in succession to Lord Willingdon, who becomes Governor of Madras in succession of Lord Pentland.

VOLUNTEER CORPS CHANGES

The following charges in the S.V.C. are reported in this week's Municipal Gazette:

"B" Company, British.—Upon the recommendation of the Commandant, 2nd-Lieut. L. M. Beytagh, First Reserves, is transferred to the Active List and appointed to "B" Company British.

Japanese Company.—The resignation of 2nd Lieut. D. Inowka has been forwarded by the Commandant and accepted by the Council with regret.

Hangchow Notes

Special Correspondence To The China Press

Hangchow, September 28: One hundred and sixty seven men have assumed the vows of perpetual priesthood and have been formally initiated at the Lin Yin Temple this week. Among those becoming monks is a Shanghai newspaper editor by the name of Bang; a teacher for many years of art and music in the Chekiang First Normal School named Lee Soh-dong; and a celebrated ex-official, Dzen Chien-chang. Mr. Lee is a graduate of the Higher Art College of Tokio and has latterly divided his time between the Chekiang Normal School and the Higher Normal College in Nanking. Mr. Dzen was a Futai and a Viceroy during Manchu days and served for a while as Military Governor of Kiangsu Province after the establishment of the Revolution. Daily lectures on Buddhism are being given by eminent Buddhist scholars especially for the benefit of the new initiates.

The schools of Hangchow have had the best opening for years. The accommodations for students in the Union Girls' School which have been considerably increased during the summer are being taxed to their capacity. There has been an increased enrollment in the Hangchow Christian College and especially in the collegiate department in which nearly a hundred men are enrolled. Wayland Academy has opened also with a good attendance and Mr. Earl Cressy, the principal, has just returned from America with a large appropriation for new buildings. Several of the Government Middle Schools report an increase of as much as twenty percent in attendance.

Two secretaries of the Young Women's Christian Association, Miss Mack of Colorado and Miss Lowrie of Missouri, have been assigned to Hangchow by the National Committee. They will spend the present year in preparation for the organisation of a local branch. Their coming to Hangchow has been in response to an urgent invitation of long standing from the missionary and church bodies of the city.

The Hangchow branch of the American Red Cross Society met last night and elected new officers and committees for the work of the coming year. The Society is an outgrowth of the American War Relief Association which has been in existence for sometime. Last winter following a visit by Mr. Julean Arnold the War Relief Association was converted into a branch of the Red Cross Society and attached to the Shanghai chapter. Under the presidency of Mrs. Sidney Lasells, who has recently returned to America, the Society carried on an active and effective program of work. The new officers elected at last night's meeting are as follows: President, Mr. Eugene E. Barnett; Vice-president, Mrs. J. M. Wilson; Secretary, Miss Margaret Mack; Treasurer, Mr. Dan Blain; Work Committee: (on securing and distributing materials) Mrs. J. C. Oliver, Mrs. J. M. Blain, Mrs. W. H. Stuart; (on collecting, inspecting, and forwarding completed work) Misses Harriet Brittingham, Genevieve Lowry, Rebecca Wilson; Membership and Finance, Mr. Kepler Van Evara, Mrs. Earl Cressy, Miss Stribling; Entertainment, Rev. Robt. F. Fitch, Mrs. R. J. McMullen, Miss Sophie Graham.

Chefoo Notes

The Chefoo Sanitarium is no longer open. It did not pay, and last week the furniture was sold by auction. As far as one could judge every thing put up fetched good prices and all day long the bidding was exceedingly brisk. The auctioneer, Mr. J. Milbank, is a first class man for the business and he kept things going in great style. There was a long list to be gone through, but no time was wasted, and the sale was finished about six o'clock. It is a thousand pities that the Sanitarium has had to be given up, but there was nothing for it, and naturally the shareholders were not content to go on losing money.

If they could have secured a smaller home and when the Sanitarium became so well known as to warrant the enlarging of it, it would have probably been a success. Even now it does not follow that there is no demand for such a home nor again that Chefoo is not the place for it. A small Sanitarium run perhaps on less expensive lines ought to pay and in time become a well established and paying institution.

The continuance of fine weather is enabling the Breakwater contractors to push ahead with the harbor protection. Skippers of vessels entering and leaving will not be sorry when the whole scheme is complete, as the plant takes up a good deal of room and there is not too much space for manipulating their crafts.

MEMORIAL CHURCH OPENED AT CHEFOO

New Building Commemorating Mr. McMullan Dedicated With Impressive Ceremony

Special Correspondence To The China Press

Chefoo, September 24.—Last Sunday the Memorial Church was opened for the first time and at all the services there were large attendances. The building itself is a most imposing edifice and has been erected to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. James McMullan. It was subscribed for principally by the shareholders of the firm of James McMullan and Co. Ltd., who donated a sum of $5,000 towards the fund started for the purpose. This, together with other money given by Chinese and foreigners, enabled the church to be opened practically free of debt. The new building stands in a prominent position at the corner of the Weihaiwei and South Hill Roads, and is in every way a structure well suited to commemorate the deceased.

In the morning the services was conducted by Mr. D. D. Yuan. Mr. Wm. Booth, principal of the Temple Hill English School for Chinese, and Elder Liu were the speakers; both testified in eloquent language to the great esteem they had had for their departed friend. Mrs. McMullan, who was present, was prevailed upon to say a few words before the service closed.

The afternoon was most impressive. The large building was literally packed, something like 1,400 people being present including a goodly sprinkling of foreigners. Dr. Hunter Corbett, the venerable missionary of Shantung, presided. It was a touching sight to see the venerable patriarch upon the platform and taking a leading part in the proceedings.

Mr. A. H. Faers of the China Inland Mission gave a brief account of how the scheme for the erection of the memorial was started, and stated particulars of the cost, etc. He mentioned that the forms had to a large extent been subscribed for quite privately, and appealed for further donations to wipe out the remaining debt. Following his remarks a collection to defray the cost of the remaining seats was taken, after which a quartette of employes of the firm sang a hymn of praise. The Rev. J. J. Coulthard of the China Inland Mission, spoke in glowing terms of his intense admiration of the way in which the deceased expounded the scriptures. The Rev. P. R. Abbot of the American Presbyterian Mission based his remarks upon "Jesus, the Foundation Stone of the Church," and mentioned that he had noticed, as he entered, the beautiful memorial tablet in the front of the building, which testified that the edifice was put up for the glory of God and the memory of a good friend.

The closing address was delivered by the Rev. J. M. Lowe of the Baptist Mission, who after expressing his pleasure at the size, beauty and style of the building and told of the church where one empty seat was always reserved for the Lord Jesus Christ, expressing the hope that in that church the Saviour of men might always find a seat.

Dr. Corbett in bringing the proceedings to a close spoke very feelingly of the late Mr. McMullan and the service ended with tht pronouncing of the Benediction.

Bolshevik Leaders Making For Persia?

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, October 1.—War Office official. According to officers who have been taken prisoners, the Bolshevik leaders who escaped from Blagovestchensk are proceeding to Persia through Mongolia, amply supplied with gold and other necessaries and passports as neutrals.

(American Wireless To Reuter)

A Pacific Port, October 1.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—General Victor Yakhanteff, Assistant Secretary of War under the Kerensky provisional government, is en route to Harbin. He said:

"Two hundred thousand soldiers are already enrolled in Western Siberia's new army that will resist German aggression in Russia, this will form a new front against Germany and great things may be expected of this army as every officer and fighting private under its banner is in hearty sympathy with the Allied cause."

Japanese Minister To Sweden Returning

(American Wireless To Reuter)

A Pacific Port, October 1.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—S. Uchida, for six years Japanese Minister to Sweden, has arrived here en route to Japan to accept a position in the Japanese Foreign Office. Madame Uchida accompanies him.

Amusements

SEE
at the
Olympic Theatre
TO-NIGHT
BLANCHE SWEET
in
The thrilling detect ve masterpiece
"THE CLUE"
in
Five Parts

And the following comedies
"Lightning Sketches"
Cartoon Comedy
"Oh, You Mummy"
Comedy
"Hearts Too Late"
Comedy

VICTORIA THEATRE
PROGRAMME
FOR
October 3rd
PRESENTING
Marguerite Clark
IN
"GRETNA GREEN"
Four Parts

Showing Also
New Gaumont Graphic

"The Haunted Bedroom"
DRAMA

"Funny Side of Jealousy"
COMEDY

ISIS THEATRE
Corner of Jukong and North Szechuen Roads.

To-Night **To-Night**
7.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Showing
"The Secret of the Submarine"
Featuring
THOMAS CHATTERTON
and
JUANITA HANSEN
supported by a great company of well-known Actors and Actresses.
Episodes 5 and 6 (4 Parts)

Sea Terrors!!

BLOWN UP BY A MINE! In chapter 5 of "The Secret of the Submarine" spies attempt to run the U.S. Channel, but their boat is blown to atoms by a floating mine. Hope and Cleo risk enormous dangers at sea when Mahlin captures the lighthouse and turns out the light! The raging, tempestuous scenes of "The Secret of the Submarine" are continued in Chapter 6. The brilliant beauty of the great seascapes is in powerful dramatic contrast to the terrors of the treacherous waters filled with floating mines, where the Americans and foreign spies strive for mastery! Again Thomas Chatterton and Juanita Hansen in tremendous adventures!
Popular Prices

WILLIAM FARNUM
DIRECTION WILLIAM FOX

TONIGHT **APOLLO THEATRE** **TONIGHT**

WILLIAM FARNUM in "WHEN A MAN SEES RED"

A Super de Luxe Photo Play—complete in Seven Parts—From Larry Evan's famous story **"The Painted Lady"**

IT IS A GRIPPING STORY OF THE GREAT SOUTH SEAS AND A PICTURE THAT WILL THRILL SHANGHAI.

∴ DON'T MISS TONIGHT ∴ We shall also present ∴ DON'T MISS TONIGHT ∴

"ROARING LIONS AND WEDDING BELLS"

Absolutely the "Last Word" in a comedy film. Words cannot express the scenes.

TWO LIONS—TWO OSTRICHES—give you the biggest bundle of laughs ever handed out over the foot lights at our theatre. Funnier than any film ever shown here.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL | COME TONIGHT | *BOOKING AT ROBINSON'S*

CHINESE AND FOREIGN BANKING ANNOUNCEMENTS

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana
Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency

G. LION,
Manager
French Bund Shanghai

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital . Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 70,000,000 (about £5,833,333
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 11,595,461, (about £966,288)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Branches:

Pandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tebing-Tinggi
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djember	Penang	Telok-Betong
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Hongkong	Rangoon	Weltevreden
Kota-Radja	Semarang	
Langsa	Singapore	
Makassar	Soerabaya	
Medan		

London Bankers:
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

R. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	2,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Harbin	Peking
Chanchun	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Newchwang	Tientsin
Dairen	Nicolayowsk	Vladivostock
Hailan	O/Amur	Yokohama
Hankow		

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.
Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
Safe Deposit Boxes.
L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
managers for China, Japan and India.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital .	$60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital	13,279,800.00
Reserve Fund	$1,298,553.68
Special Reserve Fund	$1,898,933.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.
Loans granted on approved securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Account at 2 per cent. per annum, on Dollar Current Account at 1 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager
Shanghai, 1st August, 1918.

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH
N. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital ..... Yen 20,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA

Branches:
Important places in Japan London, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Honolulu, Bombay and Hankow.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA,
Manager

Telephones:—
Central 2318 Manager.
Central 2350 General Office.
Central 2356 General Office
Central 4663 Compradore.
Central 4621 Night only.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-Up Capital ... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt,) and Rotterdam

Presidents:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: M...n's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew market as compiled on October 1, 1918.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	**per lb.**	**14-20**
Mutton	**„**	**16-20**
Pork	**„**	**25-30**
Veal	**„**	**25-30**
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	16-18
Cod	„	16-18
Mandarin	„	25-40
Mackerel	**„**	**none**
Pomfret	„	25-30
Salmon	**„**	**none**
Samli	**„**	**none**
Sole	**„**	**16-18**
Whitebait	„	30-35
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	$2.50-2.80
Duck	„	40-60
Eggs	per doz.	16-18
Fowl	**per lb.**	**18-30**
Geese	**each**	**60-$1.00**
Hare	„	35-40
Partridge	**„**	**none**
Pheasant	„	50-60
Pigeons	**„**	**15-16**
Plover	**„**	**none**
Quail	**„**	**16-20**
Snipe	**„**	**14-16**
Turkey	**per lb.**	**35-40**
Teal	each	10-12
Wild Duck	„	35-40
Wild Pigeons	„	10-12
Woodcock	**„**	**none**
Wild Geese	**„**	**none**
Fruit		
Apricots	**per lb.**	**none**
Apples	„	8-12
Bananas	„	6-7
Cherries	**„**	**none**
Chestnuts	per lb.	10-12
Chestnuts	per lb.	12-14
Figs	**per doz.**	**5-10**
Grapes	**per lb.**	**16-20**
Lemons	**each**	**8**
Lichees	**per lb.**	**none**
Mangoes	**each**	**none**
Mongosteens	**per doz.**	**none**
Melons	**each**	**2-3**
Oranges	**per lb.**	**none**
Peaches	**„**	**10-16**
Pears	**„**	**8-16**
Persimmons	**„**	**6-8**
Peaboes	**„**	**none**
Plums	**„**	**none**
Pumeloes	**„**	**15-18**
Pineapples	**„**	**none**
Strawberries	**„**	**none**
Walnuts	**„**	**13-14**
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	4-5
Asparagus	per doz.	none
French Beans	per lb.	5-6
Broad Beans	**„**	**8-10**
Beetroot	**per bunch**	**2-3**
Bamboo Shoots	**per lb.**	**none**
Cabbage	**each**	**3-5**
Carrots	**„**	**2-3**
Cauliflower	**„**	**none**
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Egg Plant	**per lb.**	**4-5**
Green Corn	**each**	**1-2**
Leeks	**per bunch**	**2-3**
Mushrooms	**per lb.**	**none**
Onions	**„**	**2-3**
Parsnips	**per bunch**	**2-3**
Potatoes	per picul	$1.40-1.60
Peas	per lb.	15-20
Radishes	**per bunch**	**1-2**
Spinach	**per lb.**	**4-5**
Tomatoes	„	6-8
Turnips	**per bunch**	**2-3**
Grain And Flour		
Flour American	**per 50 lbs.**	**$5.50**
Flour Australian	**„**	**$4.30**
Flour Shanghai	„	$2.40
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$7.80
Milk		
Foreign dairies	**per bottle**	**30**
Chinese dairies	**„**	**17**
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.65
Bran	„	$1.90
Fuel		
House Coal	**per ton**	**Tls. 13.00**
Stove Coal	**per ton**	**Tls. 21.75**
Firewood	**per 50 bundles**	**$1.00**
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		**$3.00-4.00**

F. J. W. Melville,
Chief Inspector.

Siccawei Weather Report

1.—Fine weather in our regions. Rain in the Philippines. The typhoon is still developing along the Eastern coast of Luzon, where it seems recurving.

The barometers have risen in China.

2.—Very fine weather. Barometer rising NNW breezes.

Wednesday, October 2, 1918.

Weather	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at Centg., mm...	761.93	763.55
Bar. at Centg., inches.	30.00	30.06
Variation for mm 24h	†1.56	†2.34
Variation for mm 12h	†2.06	†1.34
Wind—Direction	SSW	Calm
Wind—Kilom per hour	8	0
Temperature—Cen ...	11°9	21°4
Wind—Miles	5.0	0.0
Temperature—Fah ...	53.4	70.5
Humidity co:	90	42
Nebulosity 5-10	0	0
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B. ...	$535 B.
Chartered	£71
Russo-Asiatic	Tls. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$380
North China	Tls. 127½
Union of Canton	$850
Yangtsze	$200 S.
Far Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd.....	Tls. 26½ B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$150 B.
Hongkong Fire	$330
Shipping	
Indo-China Def ...	Tls. 146
Indo-China Pref ..	
"Shell"	107/6 B.
Shanghai Tug (o) ..	Tls. 33
Shanghai Tug (f) ..	Tls. 37
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 10 B.
Oriental Cons	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	$2.40 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock ...	$158 S.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 150 B.
New Eng. Works ..	Tls. 24½ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf ...	Tls. 100 B.
Hongkong Wharf ...	$96 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 75 B.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 66 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	$14 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 68
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 205 B.
E-wo Pref	Tls. 97½
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 125 B.
Oriental	Tls. 62½ B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 146
Kungyik	Tls. 16 B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 8.80 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref ...	Tls. 88 B.
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$88.
Green Island	$8.20 B.
Langkats	Tls. 18 B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra ..	Tls. 100
Stores	
Hall and Holts	$13 B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$85 B.
Moutrie	$32
Watson	$5.80 B.
Weeks	$13½
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 6½ B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.25 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 6 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 24
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 0.50 B.
Bukit Toh Alang ...	Tls. 2 B.
Bute	Tls. 0.60 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 0.60 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 9
Cheng	Tls. 1½ B.
Consolidated	Tls. 1.80 B.
Dominion	Tls. 6
Gula Kalumpong ...	Tls. 4 B.
Java Consolidated ...	Tls. 11 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 3 B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.50
Kapayang	Tls. 27
Karan	Tls. 10½
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 4½ B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 16
Padang	Tls. 11 S.
Pengkalan Durian ...	Tls. 4
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 0.55 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 0.60 B.
Seekee	Tls. 2½ B.
Semambu	Tls. 0.55 B.
Semawang	Tls. 6 B.
Shanghai-Klebang ..	Tls. 0.50
Shanghai Malay ...	Tls. 7
S'hai Malay pref ...	Tls. 10
Shanghai Pahang ...	Tls. 0.60 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1.05
Sungei Duri	Tls. 7
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3½ B.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.50 B.
Shanghai Seremban .	Tls. 0.50 B.
Taiping	Tls. 0.60 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.65 B.
Tebong	Tls. 11 B.
Ulebri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 3½ B
Miscellaneous	
C. I and E. Lumber	Tls. 350 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10½
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$3
Shanghai Trams ...	Tls. 62 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 33
Shanghai Mercury ..	Tls. 50
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 82½ B.
S'hai Waterworks ..	Tls. 160

S., Sellers. Sa, Sales. B. Buyers.

Telephone No. Central 398

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE
For Japan:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Oct. 5
For U.S. Canada and Europe:
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Oct. 4
Per C.P.R. s.s. Monteagle Oct. 11

MAILS DUE.
From U.S. and Canada:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Katori Maru Oct. 4
Per C.M. s.s. Nanking.....Oct. 7

Shipping Items

The H.O. s.s. Tehhsing left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung left Hongkong for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C. M. s.s. Hwahta left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Monday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Suiyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday and is due at Woosung tomorrow night. The tender conveying inward passengers may be expected to reach the Customs Jetty about 9 o'clock Saturday morning. The Shinyo leaves for San Francisco via Japan Ports and Honolulu the same afternoon and the tender will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 o'clock.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Those needs of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pilsin the house, as thaton the first sign of any irregularity of the system a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8/- from MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENG.

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Certain-teed
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ANNOUNCEMENT
We beg to inform the Public the new
Safety Deposit Vault
of this bank has been completed, and Safety Boxes may be rented beginning from this day.
Booklets and Regulations will be given on application
Inspection invited
THE NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK, LIMITED
PEKING AND KIANGSE ROADS
September 5, 1918. 19306

"Kavkas Mercury & Vostochnoe" Ltd.
WAREHOUSING, INSURANCE AND TRANSPORT OF GOODS WITH ADVANCES.
Established 1840.
HEAD OFFICE IN PETEROGRAD
FOREMOST Russian Steamship Company. Owners of ever 300 Cargo and Passenger steamers, plying on the Vola, Kama, Oka, Kura and Caspian Sea.
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SPECIAL FACILITIES GRANTED FOR SHIPMENTS TO AND FROM RUSSIA. Marine and War Insurance risk covered on first class policies at lowest current rates.
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Bright Lights! Follow the Crowds Bright Music!
TO
The Eldorado
"The Home of Refined Dancing"
Prof. Martinez Orchestra
First-Class Floor! Everything No. 1 First-Class Service!

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AN CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
	—	Vancouver	Stanley Dollar	Br.	R.D. Co.
Oct.	—	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	R.D. Co.
Oct.	5 —	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Oct.	11 —	Vancouver	Montcalm	Br.	C.P.R.
Oct.	12 —	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Oct.	26 —	Tacoma and Seattle	Manila Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Oct.	27 —	San Francisco	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Oct.	28 —	Seattle, etc.	Katori Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Nov.	3 —	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Nov.	15 —	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Nov.	21 —	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Nov.	28 —	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Oct.	4 —	Nagasaki	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
Oct.	5 —	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct.	8 —	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Tategami Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct.	12 —	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct.	14 —	Kobe	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct.	15 —	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Saishu Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct.	16 —	Moji, Kobe and Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct.	17 —	N'saki, Kobe, Y'haba	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct.	19 —	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumana Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

—	Port Said	Towa Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
—	London, etc.	Kitano Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
—	London, etc. Marseilles	Iyo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
		Taisoku Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Oct.	3	M.N. Wenchow & Ningpo	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct.	3	4.30 Ningpo	Changteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct.	3	— F'chow,K'lung & Takao	Keelung Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Oct.	3	— Hongkong and Manila	Volunteer	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Oct.	3	10.00*Hongkong and Canton	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	4	4.00 Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	4	4.30 Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
Oct.	4	10.00*Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct.	6	D.L. Swatow and Hongkong	Kaifong	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	6	— Hongkong	Katori Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct.	8	— Hongkong & Manila	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Oct.	8	D.L. Swatow	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	8	D.L. Swatow	Singan	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	10	D.L. Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Oct.	4	10.30*Tsingtao and Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Oct.	4	4.00 Vladivostock	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
Oct.	5	10.00*Newchwang	Hoihow	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	5	10.30*W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	8	3.00 W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	8	1.00 Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Oct.	10	10.00*Ww'ei, Chefoo & A'tung	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Oct.	3	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Oct.	3	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Oct.	3	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct.	4	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Sulwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Oct.	4	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Oct.	4	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	5	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	5	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Oct.	8	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	9	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. N.M.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Oct. 2 —	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 2 —	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
Oct. 2 —	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Oct. 2 —	Hankow	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Oct. 2 —	Vladivostock	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Kianghsin**, Captain J. R. Milligan, will leave on **Thursday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Tachang Maru**, Captain H. Yaisbita, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Thursday, October 3**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Luenho**, tons 2,868 Captain Jackson will leave on **Thursday, October 3**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Suiwo**, tons 2,671, Captain Sellar, will leave on **Friday, October 4**, at about 12 o'clock midnight For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240 Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Tafoo Maru**, Captain S. Horokawa, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Friday October 4**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chungking**, Captain J. Meathrel, will leave on **Friday, October 4**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Nanyang Maru**, Captain K. Takeuta, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail wharf on **Saturday, October 5**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Ngankin**, Captain R. A. Watt, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, October 5**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tatung**, Captain C. C. William, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, October 8**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wuchang**, Captain Pickard, will leave on **Wednesday, October 9**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

For Southern Ports

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The Str. **Kwangchi**, Captain J. H. Davis, will leave on **Thursday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG and MANILA.—The S.S. **Volunteer** will be despatched from Shanghai for Manila via Hongkong between **October 1 and 3**. For further information regarding freight, etc., apply to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, 1-B Nanking Road, (Palace Hotel Building), Telephone Central 5056.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Suiyang**, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, October 3**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. **Keelung Maru**, Captain S. Imai, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Thursday, Oct. 3**, at noon. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at 11 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. **Hsinchi**, Captain E. Hansen, will leave on **Friday**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking**, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, October 4**, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Haifong**, Captain E. B. Jones, will leave from the French Bund on **Sunday, October 6**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hoihow**, Captain F. W. Dillon, will leave on **Saturday, October 5**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Telephone No. 77.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wenchow**, Captain A. McDowell, will leave on **Tuesday, October 8**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Telephone No. 77.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Singan**, Captain W. McDonald, will leave on **Tuesday, October 8**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sunning**, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, October 10**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. **Chicago Maru**, Capt. T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Tuesday, October 15**, at ——The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at —— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Fengtien**, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, October 5**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungchow**, Captain Bennett, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, October 8**, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No 77. Passage

TIENTSIN and DAIREN.—The Steamer **Kobuku Maru**, Captain S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on Wednesday, October 9, at —— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at —— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Central Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shengking**, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on **Thursday, October 10**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN and DAIREN.— The Str. **Daichi Maru**, Captain H. Miyaji, will be despatched from the Co's. Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Saturday, October 20**, at ——— The steam-launch coveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosne Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund Central Tel. No. 4224 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The S.S. **Shinyo Maru**, 22,000 tons, Captain H. Naagno, will be despatched on **Saturday, October 5**. Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to Toyo Kisen Kaisha, T. N. Alexander, Manager.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B.C. via KOBE YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Andes Maru** Captain —— will be despatched on the **Thursday, October 25**. Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany shipment to U.S.A. For freight please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. Nos. Central 4234 and 4235.

TACOMA & SEATTLE, VANCOUVER CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE YOKAICHI, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA.—The O.S.K. Steamer **Manila Maru**, Capt. N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on **Friday, October 26**. Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle, Tacoma and Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Vancouver. Consular Invoices must accompany shipment to U.S.A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1918

Date and Destination	Par	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Rus.
Today							
River Ports	Train & Str	21.0		..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong and Canton	Suiyang	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Formosa via Foochow	Keelung maru	..	..	..	..	p9.00	8.30
Foochow	Keelung maru	8.00	8.30	..	..	..	7.30
Hongkong			9.00	..	..	..	
Swatow	Wosang	9.0	9.00	..	..	..	8.30
Wenchow	Kwangchi	21.00		..	..	..	21.00
Foochow	Hsinchi	21.00		..		..	21.00
Peking and T'tsin (Every day	Train		7.00				17.00
T'tsin (Daily except Sunday			15.00		..	..	
Hankow		..	17.00			..	
Ningpo		..	15.00			..	
Tomorrow							
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada							
Honolulu, U.S. & Europe	Shinyo maru			a16.00	..		14.00
Japan Ports	Simbirsk	4.3			..	..	16.00
Nagasaki and Vladivostock	do		15.00	..	..	..	
River Ports	Train & Str	21				..	21.00
Tsingtao & Dairy	Kobe maru	8.0	..			..	7.30
Kope via N'saki & V'vostock	Simbrisk	..		..	15.30	..	15.15
Saturday, Oct. 5.							
Hongkong			17.00		..		
Japan Ports	Komano mari	9.00		..	..		8.30
Japan & America v. Nagasaki	Komano mari			..	..	c10.00	9.30
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsi	Fengtien	9.00	9.00				8.30
Swatow and Hongkong	Kaifong	21.00		..	..	..	21.00
Swatow and Hongkong			17.00	..	..	..	
N'saki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe via Canada or U S A.							
			9.30		..	..	
River Ports	Train & Str	21.0		..	..	..	21.00
Sunday, Oct. 6.							
Hongkongand beyond	atori maru			..	..	p20.30	20.00
Manila Direct	Nanki g	5.00	..	..	..	..	14.30
Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe	Shinyo maru	15.00			..	..	14.30
Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe via S. U. A.							
Hongkong and Canton	atori maru	7.3	a16.00	..	..	..	7.00
Tuesdoy, October 8.							
Weihaiwei			4	..	..		
Wednesay, October 9.							
Amoy and			17.00				

A Money orders and parcel post until 2 p.m.
B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. money orders noon
C Letters and boxes with declared value 9.30 a.m. Parcel post and money orders 9 a.m.
D Letters and boxes with declared value 4 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m. on previous day.
E Registration 5 p.m. on previous day.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. the Russian Post Office.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying pasengers on board the O.S.K. s.s. Keelung Maru will leave the Canton Road Jetty at 11 a.m.

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 9 a.m.

The tender conveying passengers on board the R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk will leave the Customs Jetty at 4 p.m.

Saturday, October 5, 1918.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 p.m.

Tuesday, October 8, 1918.

The tender conveying passengers on board the C.M. s.s. Nanking will leave the Customs Jetty at 10 a.m.

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 12 noon.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.
Kawachi Maru ..... Sept. 2
Sado Maru .....Aug. 16
Inaba Maru..... Sept. 22
For Liverpool etc.
Arcstes .....Sept. 20
For San Francisco
Siberia Maru.....Sept. 3
China .....Sept. 10
Tenyo Maru .....Sept. 13
Colombia .....Sept. 15
For Seattle
Fushimi Maru .....Sept. 15
Kashima Maru .....Sept. 29
For Tacoma:
Africa Maru ..... Sept. 8
Arabia Maru .....Sept. 28
For Vancouver
Empress of Japan .....Sept. 14
Bessie Dollar .....Sept. 19
Key West .....Sept. 26
For Marseilles
Fukura Maru .....Sept. 8
For Port Said:—
Sphinx ..... Sept. 9
For Italy, etc:
Roma .....Sept. 12

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

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EUROPEAN LINE
For Marseilles
For Genoa
AMERICAN LINE
Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama and Victoria or Vancouver, B. C.

		arr.	leave.
For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash			
"ANDES MARU"	(15,000 tons) Capt. ——	Oct. 24.	Oct. 25.
"MANILA MARU"	(18,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi,	Oct. 25	Oct. 26
For Hongkong			
"CHICAGO MARU"	(12,000 tons) Capt. T. Saito,	Oct. 14	Oct. 15

CHINA COASTING LINE

For Tsingtau, Tientsin and Dairen			
KOHOKU MARU	(2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba,	Oct. 6	Oct. 9
For Foochow, Keelung, (Formosa) and Takao			
KEELUNG MARU	(1,569 tons) Capt. Y. Fukami,	Oct. 1	Oct. 3

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—

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Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug. 28 —	Japan	Fukuokuju M.	Jap.	S. Shokai
Sept. 5 —	Glasgow	Idomeneus	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 3 —	Japan	Maynet		
Sept. 16 —	Japan	Matsu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Sept. 16 —	Hankow	Kiangyung		N. Co
Sept. 24 —	Japan	Shinyei Maru	Jap.	S.S.
Sept. 25 —	Cruise	Pacific	Dan.	G-N Tel Co
Sept. 25 —		Daikoku M. 2	Jap.	
Sept. 26 —	Hankow	Wooling Maru	Jap.	
Sept. 26 —		Meian	Am.	Socony.
Sept. 27 —	Tientsin	Kungking		
Sept. 27 —	Cruise	Pingching	Chi.	Customs
Sept. 29 —	Cruise	Liking	Chi.	Customs
Sept. 29 —	Liverpool, etc.	Eurylochus		
Sept. 30 —	Hankow	Hanping	Chi.	H.Y.P.I. Co
Sept. 30 —	Hankow	Hwahlee		
Oct. 1 —	Japan	Mayasan Maru	Jap.	
Oct. 1 —	Dalny	Keelung Maru		O.S.K.
Oct. 1 —		Sancho Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Oct. 1 —	Hongkong	Suiyang		B. & S.
Oct. 1 —	Hankow	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 1 —	Hankow	Tschang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Oct. 1 —	Japan	Aura Maru	Jap.	
Oct. 1 —	Japan	Tenko Maru	Jap.	
Oct. 1 —	Japan	Meiho Maru	Jap.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Oct. 2 —	Hongkong	Montcalm	Br.	C.P.R.
Oct. 2	M.N. Wenchow & Ningpo	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 2	10.00*W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Kingsing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Oct. 2	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 2	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 2	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.
Oct. 2 —	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 2 —	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Gun	Man	Commander
WTW	Oct. 27	T'tze	Nightingale	Br. g-b				
S P	—	—	Quiros	Am. g-b.				
M.M.B.	—	—	Samar	Am. g-b.				
WTW	—	—	Sn...	Br. g-b.				
P&OBI	—	—	Widgeon	Br. g-b.				
P&OBI	—	—	Woodlark	Br. g-b.				
BNB	—	—	Rinoha	Br. g-b.				

C. N. C.

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YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, Wuchang and Chungking.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers Wuchang and Chungkiang are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, &c. but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and PEKING via TIENTSIN).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengkiang.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG, and CANTON.—S.S. Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Siagan and Kaifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, mornings.

For Ningpo.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, &c see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the Undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 17 The Bund.

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Passage: Telephone Central 401.

T.K.K.

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SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

SHINYU MARU	For San Francisco	October 5
KOREA MARU	For San Francisco	November 3
SIBERIA MARU	For San Francisco	November 15
TENYO MARU	For San Francisco	November 28

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

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(For Liverpool.)

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IYO MARU	12,500	
KITANO MARU	16,000	

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. L. Noma,	Oct. 23
SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Sekine	Nov. 18

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

TATEGAMI MARU	4,500	Capt. N. Tsuruhashi,	Oct. 8
SAISHU MARU	4,000	Capt. T. Oishi	Oct. 15
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. M. Taniguchi,	Oct. 17

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito	Oct. 5
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Oct. 6
TAKESHIMA MARU	4,500	Capt. R. Arakida,	Oct. 12
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. P. Saito	Oct. 19

FOR JAPAN

SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Yamazaki,	Oct. 14

KOBE TO SEATTLE

KAMO MARU	16,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu,	Oct. 18

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000		Oct. 6
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. Y. Tozawa,	Dec. 4

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	21,000		Oct. 24
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000		Nov. 26

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

TANGO MARU	14,000		
NIKKO MARU	10,000		Oct. 16
AKI MARU	12,500		Nov. 20

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0000 — Midnight, 1330 — 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail 101	Mail 3.	Luxe 1.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2.	Mail 4.	Mail 102.
B. s.	B. s.	B. S.			B. S.	B.	B. s.
2055	825	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2230	1950	1020
2345	1112	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1935	1700	728
2359	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1658	710
0000	1136	630	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2340	524	arr. Mukden dep.	2301	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4.	Local 6.
	B. s.					B. s.	
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1612
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	—	1655	1602
745	1200	—		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1547
1133	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1221
1457	1746	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—	1043	926
1801	2031	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	806	640
7.	2	—	220	2	—	2	8.
800	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1812
1089	2231	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	038	—		arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	1311
1315	048	—	318	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1256
1586	316	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	120	1032
1816	456	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2336	810
9.	2	—	420	2	—	2	10.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2007
1156	838	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1952	1442
1206	840	—		dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1432
1657	1152	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	928
1848	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	728

Express 16.	Express 10.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1.	Express 15.
B. S.	B.					B.	B. S.
. .	1438	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1416	. .
2200	1438	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	630
700	2130	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	705	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line				Lincheng-Tsaochuang Branch Line			
900	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1220	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1000	1455	2235	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1125	1850	628	1210	1900	a. Tsaochuang d.	708	1302	1952

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

390 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomn. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomn.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

Belgian Advance Over Four Miles

(Continued from Page 1)

large party of the enemy held out obstinately in the Hotel de Ville but was eventually all killed or captured.

King Albert's troops are fighting with a vehemence born of their many tragic wrongs and the Germans opposite them are having a very bad time. One German regiment, the 100th Infantry, which participated in the sacking of Dinant in the early days of the war, was identified and the Belgians hailed with glee the chance of paying off some of the score.

An entire battery of 150 howitzers was captured in Houthulst forest.

Brilliant Feat Of Arms

Military critics regard the progress in Flanders as a brilliant feat of arms on the part of the Anglo-Belgian Armies, which have gained in the past two days what took the British over two months to win last year.

The Anglo-Belgian forces each undertook a half share in the general zone and the Belgian army proved itself an excellent fighting force.

The capture of Dixmude and Moorslede is very important. Dixmude is a formidable position on the Ypres canal commanding the road to Dunkirk. It resisted all the efforts of the Belgians to recapture after the retreat of Ostend. The present operations involve crossing swamps in addition to the canal but the region of death-traps is now in the rear of the Allies. The capture of Moorslede ridge is even more significant as the extent of the victory would mean breaking the main bulwark of the German extreme right. In any case our gun positions on the heights will take the German coast positions in the rear while Dutch telegrams speak of an unprecedented bombardment of Zeebrugge and other places by the British Navy. The population of Flushing spent the night on the dykes watching the awe-inspiring spectacle.

King Of Bulgaria To Give Up Throne?

(Continued from Page 1)

plenipotentiaries to Salonika, had no instructions to participate in the negotiations, and probably acted as an observer.

French Capture Uskub Before Truce Is Signed

Paris, September 30.—An official despatch from Eastern headquarters reports:

The Allies continued their pursuit of the enemy rearguards towards Kicevo, advanced north of Ochrida and reached the El Bassan road west of Lake Ochrida.

French cavalry has entered Uskub.

The Servians, supported by French and Greek troops, continued their advance on Kumanovo, Egripalanka and Djumaia.

Eastward the Anglo-Greek divisions advanced in the direction of Pechevo and Petric.

Reviewing the victorious operations of the past fortnight the official communique points out that the armistice was signed at Salonika at 11 p.m. on the 29th.

Battle Won In Fortnight

The Allied offensive was begun 15th with only two French and one Servian division against the mountain barrier which extends from Vetrenik to Sokol. Through this breach, which was gradually enlarged the Servian armies, supported by detachments of French and Greek troops, poured unceasingly despite the exceptional difficulties of the ground and the desperate resistance of the enemy, towards their principal objectives in the region of Kavadai and Demirkapu, which were reached on the 22nd, cutting simultaneously the line of communications of the 1st Bulgarian army operating on the Vardar and the 2nd German-Bulgarian army north of Monastir. In this operation all the Allied forces rivalled each other in endurance, courage and self-sacrifice.

On the British and Greek divisions, after a desperate struggle, carried the enemy positions at Doiran, holding up their big enemy forces.

New Troops Enter

From the 21st onwards the Italian, Greek and French troops of the Monastir army participated in the operations.

On the 22nd a general pursuit of the enemy began and was carried out with the utmost ardor and splendid vigor. On the 23rd the Servians crossed the Vardar near Krivolak, on the 24th the French cavalry entered Prilep and on 25th Ishtip was carried and likewise the Belashitza mountains. The English forced the road to Strumnitza and entered that town on the 26th. On the same day the Servians reached Kochana and Veles and the Franco-Italian forces marched on Kicevo.

On the evening of the 28th the Bulgarians asked for an armistice and announced the despatch of plenipotentiaries.

In the course of these operations, which the hasty despatch of German reinforcements was unable to hamper, the Allies captured a large number of prisoners and an immense booty.

The Allied aviators took a very active and most successful part in the fighting, informing the Allied staff of the movements of the enemy and bombing and machine-gunning enemy troops and convoys, causing confusion and preventing the enemy escaping from our clutches.

Details Of Fighting

Paris, September 29.—An official despatch from Eastern headquarters reports:

Yesterday the Allied left wing continued to drive back the enemy rearguards upon Kicevo. We captured Brod and the heights north of Wesna, and the town of Ochrida.

The Servians made progress northwards and northeastwards of Veles and Lochana and reached the frontier of Bulgaria in the direction of Kumanovo and Kustendil.

The Anglo-Greek forces are advancing northwards of Strumnitza in the direction of Peliceva and upon Petrio, a town in the valley of Strumica. Up to the present over 350 guns have been captured.

London, September 30.—A Servian official communique reports:

By a bold maneuver northward of Pijachkavitsa we captured Carevofelo, cutting off the retreat of the Bulgarians. We captured 700 prisoners and twenty guns here.

On our western front ten enemy regiments attempted to defend St. Nicholas. Our strong attacks compelled them to abandon the position and we are now ten kilometers northward of St. Nicholas.

In the direction of Veles and Uskub French and Servian troops took the dominating heights on the left bank of the Pchinja.

Latest Offensive West Of Rheims

(Continued from Page 1)

their lines to the outskirts of Aure. On the left they penetrated into Sainte Marie-a-Py.

Violent Counter-Attacks

Paris, September 30.—The official communique issued this afternoon reports:

During the night the Germans delivered violent counter-attacks in the region of Urvillers, which is south of St. Quentin. Our fire smashed their attempts to seize Hill 88.

There has been lively artillerying between the Ailette and the Aisne. There was no infantry action last night in Champagne, where the battle was renewed at dawn today.

Progress On 8-Mile Front

Paris, October 1.—The official communique issued this evening reports:

Between the Ailette and the Aisne we advanced eastwards of Ostel. Italian units operating north of the Aisne carried Soupir.

We attacked and made an important advance on a front of twelve kilometers today between the Aisne and the Vesle capturing, despite the resistance of the enemy, Revillon, Romain and Montigny-sur-Vesle. Northwards we reached the outskirts of Meurival and Ventelay. Sixteen hundred prisoners have been counted up to the present.

The battle on the whole Champagne front is continuing. On the left we flung back the enemy from the village of St. Marie-a-Py and advanced beyond it.

North of Somme-Py we reached the bend of the national road. Further east, after violent fighting, we captured Aure village, plateaux and woods. In the center we carried Marvaux and progressed to the outskirts of Mont Noix. We enlarged our gains north of Sechault and in the region of Bouconville.

Americans In Hard Ground

London, September 30.—Reuter's correspondent at American headquarters, describing the country in which the Americans are fighting in the forest of Argonne, says that the extraordinary darkness and density of the forest is complicated by the difficulties of the ground. The ravines in the forest are so abrupt that it is possible to step upon the tops of trees immediately beneath one.

The enemy for years has lived in mansions dug beneath the hillsides, with porches of stone leading on the one hand to stone-lined trenches and on the other hand to series of palacious chambers papered and floored with mortised timber, furnished with suites of oak, walnut and mahogany pilfered from adjoining chateaux, and luxuriously lighted with electricity. Hundreds of miles of wire have been woven among the trees, looking like the work of some spider of inconceivable size. This wire is mostly hidden by weeds.

Americans In Argonne Meet Stiff Resistance

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, October 1.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—General Pershing's communique for September 29 reports:

"Our troops continued to meet with determined resistance on the part of the enemy, who has been forced hastily to bring up and engage divisions from other parts of the front. Between Cierges and the valley of the Meuse we met and repulsed counter-attacks."

General Pershing's communique for September 30 reports:

From the Meuse to the Aisne our troops maintained and consolidated their newly captured positions in the faces of counter-attacks, and heavy artillery bombardments."

PRAISE FOR AMERICANS

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, October 1.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—Press despatches from Paris say General Maunoury in an interview said:

"The American army in taking Montfaucon accomplished one of the most admirable exploits of the war."

Another despatch said that one day last week the Americans discharged thirty-six thousand eight hundred and seventeen tons of cargo from ships in all ports of France. During another day they discharged 10,388 tons in one port.

LOCAL JEWISH COLONY SENDS CONGRATULATIONS

Committee Named To Wire Message To London Following Victories In Palestine

A message of congratulation to Great Britain and her Allies for General Allenby's recent victories and the liberation of Palestine will be sent to London by the local Jewish community, according to plans made yesterday at a meeting held in the Shanghai Jewish School on Whangpoo Road.

The meeting was largely attended and Mr. D. M. David presided while Mr. D. I. Sandelson, prominent Zionist worker who is now in the East on British Government business, was one of the speakers. The business of the meeting was to appoint a committee to wait on the British Consul-General and convey the congratulatory message to him for transmission, which was done. The matter of selecting a representative body with authority to act for the community in similar instances was also brought up and favorably considered.

The Shanghai Zionist Association has received by wire from London the manifesto issued by the Zionist Organisation appealing to Jewish people to celebrate November 2 as Declaration Day, commemorative of the declaration on Zionism made by the Government of Great Britain, November 2, 1917.

The telegram says in part:

"Declaration Day falls this year at an opportune time. General Allenby and the heroic British Army have liberated the land of Israel, bringing freedom, justice and good government in their train; therefore let the Jewish people once again express their heartfelt gratitude to the British Government; let them hold meetings and thanksgiving services to give utterance to their joy at the triumph of the British Army whose efforts we hope to see crowned with final victory; let the Declaration Day be observed in a manner worthy of the great historic event which marked the dawn of a new era for the Jewish People."

150,000 College Boys Put In Reserve Corps

Will Take Up Military Service In Institutions Preparatory To Service

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, October 1.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—One hundred and fifty thousand college students were today mustered into the Students' Service and Army Reserve Corps at 1,500 colleges, the students becoming a part of the military forces of the United States.

The plan provides for a continuation of their studies, including therein special vocational and military education, providing training and offering every opportunity by specialised study for promotion in the army. The students will go into active service when the courses are completed.

News Brevities

The American University Club will conduct an excursion to Soochow Saturday, October 26, it was decided at a meeting of the executive committee held yesterday. Excursionists will leave on the morning train, spend the day in Soochow and return on the afternoon train.

* * *

Beginning October 1 the hours for all departments of the Municipal service are announced as being from 9:15 a.m. to 12:15 p.m. and from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. except on Saturdays when the hours will be from 9:15 a.m. to 12:15 p.m.

* * *

A public meeting is to be held next Tuesday in the large hall of the Y.M.C.A. in Szechuen Road, to give opportunity to all nationalities and sections of the community of Shanghai to express regret at the opium revival in China, and especially to protest against the recent "opium deal." The meeting is promoted by the three local anti-opium organisations, in which foreigners as well as Chinese are represented, and as America and Great Britain have officially protested, it is hoped that many representatives of these nations, as well as others, will attend the local meeting, which is to commence at 5:15 p.m.

* * *

A recent letter received from former S. M. Police Sergeant A. J. P. Coghlan, now in the King Edward's Horse, by a friend here tells of his return to France after service on the Italian front. He reports that he is keeping fit. He was one of those to leave here in the first contingent in 1914.

* * *

Among the passengers who arrived at Shanghai from Japan on the Kumano Maru yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Ramsay and child, Mr. I. Delbourgo, Mrs. M. O. Arnhold and Mr. and Mrs. E. Mackenzie and infant.

* * *

Archdeacon and Mrs. W. S. Moule arrived from Ningpo yesterday morning.

* * *

The Military Cross has been awarded to Lieutenant V. P. Trew, brother of Mrs. H. E. Morriss.

* * *

The marriage of Mr. Thomas Ku Chun and Miss Mamie K. Z. Tong, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Y. C. Tong, will be solemnised at the Holy Trinity Cathedral this afternoon at 3 o'clock. A wedding dinner will be given at the Oriental Hotel at 7 o'clock.

BUSINESS IN NINGPO STOPPED BY SOLDIERS

Pillaging By Northern Soldiers Forces Shops To Close Their Doors

Business is at a standstill in Ningpo, according to news received at Shanghai yesterday. Practically every shop in that city has closed its doors in view of the lawless conduct of the routed Northern troops sent back from Fukien. These soldiers generally take pawnshops for their victims. They hand in their old uniforms and demand fabulous amounts of money for such worthless security. A row generally results and a general attack on the shop follows.

Exodus has begun and the more respectable families have abandoned their homes.

The Ningpo Shaohsin Steamship Co., has refused to comply with the request of the Chekiang military authorities to loan its boat, the Hsin Ningshao, to take reinforcements to Fukien and bring back the defeated ones from that province.

REICHSTAG COMMITTEE CRITICISES MILITARY MEN

Complains Of Underfeeding Of Recruits And Backwardness In Technical Matters

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, September 29.—In the Main Committee of the Reichstag, replying to inquiries made by Socialist deputies with regard to influenza in the German army and the poor stamina of the recruits, Surgeon-General von Schultzen admitted that there has been 190,000 cases of influenza, a proportion of which were serious. He denied that recruits were suffering from inadequate nourishment. His explanations failed to convince the Socialists and Progressives, who also criticised the backwardness of the Minister of War in technical matters, especially in the matter of tanks.

WOULD CONFISCATE GERMAN PLANTS IN U. S.

Urges Complete Divorce Of Teuton Capital From American Industry

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Baltimore, Maryland, October 1.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, in a Liberty Loan speech said he favored a law to confiscate German owned industrial plants in this country at the termination of the war as well as profits made by them. He said:

"I would divorce entirely and forever all German capital from American industry. I have watched these great enemy corporations under my management earn enormous profits growing out of war conditions for which the owners and their owners' friends in Germany were directly responsible.

The Weather

Cloudy today. The maximum yesterday was 78.1 and the minimum 56.1, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 81 and 57.7.

This TRADE MARK

The Guarantee of Excellence on Goods Electrical

The TRADE MARK of the Largest Electrical Manufacturer in the World

Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd., Sole Agents for China.

"SPHINX"

BANDAR-LOG

Inspired by Mr. Rudyard Kipling's Jungle Books, with acknowledgments to that famous author.

"Nothing is hidden from the Bandar-log, my friends, nor can the least thing escape our notice. We leapt from the pines and clutched it. We tried our teeth on it and threw it upon the hard floor. But nought could we harm it for on it was written 'Sphinx.' Stronger is it than anything of the Jungle; more wonderful than ought to be found in the Cold Lairs."

The Sphinx Manufacturing Co.

BIRMINGHAM—ENGLAND.

SPHINX

An illustrated catalogue of Sphinx Plugs, suitable for all types of motors or motor engines, can be obtained on application to the offices of this Journal.

Business and Official Notices

Notice to American Citizens

American citizens desiring their passports vised must make application at this office four clear days exclusive of Sunday before departure from Shanghai.

American Consulate-General

19568

Notice to Exporters

The American Consulate General is in receipt of instructions to the effect that all outstanding licenses for the importation of furs not on the skins, prepared for hatters' use, including furs carroted, have been revoked as to ocean shipments after September 15, 1918. No further licenses will be issued for the importation of the above named commodities.

NELSON TRUSLER JOHNSON,
American Consul in Charge.

Shanghai, October 2, 1918.

19577

NOTICE

Owing to change of schedule the Toyo Kisen Kaisha steamer S/S "Shinyo Maru" advertised to sail from Shanghai October 6th, will sail Saturday, October 5th at 5 p.m.

T. N. ALEXANDER,

19564

SING HONG

North Szechuen Road.

GENT'S TAILOR

You are cordially invited to visit our new store which has just been completely equipped. We carry a complete stock of gentlemen's supplies. Competent tailors have been engaged who will satisfy our customers in style and cuts.

Our motto is

"Satisfaction and Low Cost"

19575

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No. 84 Miller Road. Tel. North 2961

DR. T. YAMADA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial Universities at Tokio and Fukuoka.)
Internal Medicine,
Children's Diseases.

DR. K. HONMA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases,
Confinements, Surgery,
Skin Diseases,
Venereal Diseases

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SWEET
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&
WHOLESOME

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Connell Bros. Company

Agents, Shanghai and Hongkong.

Notice To Mariners, No. 668.

China Sea.

Yangtze River — Shanghai District.

Tsungming Island.

South-west Beacon Moved.

NOTICE is hereby given that the South-west Surveying Beacon situated on the southern coast of Tsungming Island, Yangtze River, has been moved 0.76 cable, N. 63° E., magnetic, from its former position.

By Order of the Inspector General of Customs,
T. J. ELDRIDGE,
Acting Coast Inspector.

THE MARITIME CUSTOMS,
Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 2nd October, 1918.

19561

It will pay you to wait
for
Hill's Winter Bazaar
which will shortly open
at
12 NANKING ROAD,
(*opposite Robinson Piano Co.*)

This Bazaar is held with the object of selling off a consignment of goods arrived here after the closing up of our retail business.

The goods will be offered at PRE-WAR PRICES and include: Wool Blankets, Sheetings, Table Linen, Curtains, Coatings, Homespuns, Serges, Dress Fabrics, Wool and Silk Stockings and Socks, Winter Underwear, etc. etc.

Wait For This Opportunity

YOUR HAIR
Our Healthful and Refreshing
BAY RUM
Cleanses the scalp and strengthens the hair

Put up in the following combinations to suit different requirements.
Bay Rum Pure
Bay Rum with Quinine and Cantharides
Bay Rum Oily
Bay Rum Oily with Quinine and Cantharides

In sprinkler top bottles
Small $0.75.—Large $1.25

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Chemists
Opposite the Garden Bridge
SHANGHAI

TURKISH BATH
and
MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENT

Specialty for rheumatism and nervousness; fat people reduced. 15 years' experience in U.S.A. Patients attended at their residences by arrangement.

Prof. I. K. SETO,
Tel. N. 2768, 25 North Szechuen Road

Dr. James Yuking

Men's Diseases only
Hours: 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Y.282 North Szechuen Road.
Special rates to men in uniform.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2537.

FREEDOM OF SHANGHAI.

Notice is hereby given that the Certificate of the admission of Mr. E. C. Pearce as a Freeman of the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai has been drawn up and signed in accordance with Resolution XI passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers held on March 27, 1918.

This Certificate and photographs of the casket in which it is to be placed may be viewed at the Revenue Office, 7A The Bund, where sheets for signature by supporters of the aforesaid Resolution may be signed by Ratepayers.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary

Council Room,
Shanghai, August 15, 1918.

19444

Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants,
Building Contractors
Engineers' Supplies.
A1284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI.

Ball-Bearing Skates, Basket Balls. Stove Polish, Door Springs and Vacuum Bottles.

17997

Mr. and Mrs. Seki

Electric and Hand Massage

Graduated at the Massage School of Tokyo, Japan.

No. 1469, Woosung Road,
End of Minghong Road,
SHANGHAI.

Calculator Machines for Sale

A time-and-money-saving machine which adds, subtracts, multiples and divides. Sold for the small sum of Tls. 15.00 only.

APPLY TO THE
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18867

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Every Night
From 8 to 11 o'clock

Best cuisine and wines

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OF THE
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Carry a Gold Dollar Account

WITH

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY

No. 10 The Bund

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 10

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¶ ONLY TEN KEYS
¶ SELF COLUMN FINDER
¶ LISTING IN PLAIN SIGHT
¶ EXCLUSIVE CORRECTION FEATURES

The simplicity of the Sundstrand Adding Machine makes it possible to put your newest office help on your most important figuring.

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All Storage Batteries look very much alike, but from the standpoint of efficiency, long life and faithful service, the

Prest-O-Lite Battery has a character [illegible]

Service Station And Sole Agents for China

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

MASON & CO.

CONFECTIONERS
No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD. (OPPOSITE RACE COURSE)
Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions
Telephone Central 8829

NOTICE

We beg to remind our Patrons and the Public in general that our Western Branch Store, No. 2 Bubbling Well Road (New World Building), is now opened and equipped with a stock to meet all the requirements of smokers.

We further beg to solicit the support of the General Public.

TABAQUERIA FILIPINA.

19500

THE CATHAY LACE CO.

19 Nanking Road, Shanghai

The Chief Manufacturers and Exporters of Hand-made Laces, Embroideries, etc.

BIG STOCK
of
FILET LACES FOR WHOLESALE

DANCING

MODERN DANCING: Miss Mollie Willoughby, of London and New York, latest One-step, Fox-Trot, Waltz, Maxixe, Tangos, etc. Individual instruction. No classes. By appointment, letter or phone. Now Palace Hotel.

19448 O-6

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED to rent, immediately, a four or five-roomed furnished house or flat in Western district or French settlement for six months. Apply to Box 2, THE CHINA PRESS.

19551 O-3

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED: Nursery governess or lady nurse for Yokohama, to take entire charge of boy (5) and girl (4). State age, qualifications, nationality and salary required. Interview can be arranged in Shanghai. Apply to Box 12, THE CHINA PRESS.

19579 O-9

OFFICES WANTED

WANTED, one office room in Central district. Reply to Box 9, THE CHINA PRESS.

19572 O-5

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table.
Telephone North 432.

CONNAUGHT HOUSE
8 Quinsan Gardens

TO LET with Board large and small comfortable rooms with bath-rooms attached. Accommodation for table boarders. Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.

TO LET, in Western district, comfortably furnished bedsitting-room with board. Modern bath. Apply to Box 7, THE CHINA PRESS.

19558 O-5

TO LET, small furnished room, with board, in Western district with private family, $60. Apply to Box 13, THE CHINA PRESS.

19580 O-5

TO LET, one large room, with verandah and bathroom attached, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to Box 5, THE CHINA PRESS.

19556 O-4

NEAR Country Club, to let with board, nice comfortable room, suitable for bachelor; hot and cold water, telephone and stabling. Apply to Box 6, THE CHINA PRESS.

19557 O-3

TO LET: Well-furnished room on first floor, with bathroom and balcony, [illegible]; moderate terms (British). Mrs. W. Martin, 12 A, Quinsan Gardens.

19540 O. 3.

TO LET, 6 Foochow Road, two flats, 3 and 5 rooms, steam heat, hot water service, modern baths, hardwood floors.

19538

TO LET: 51 Szechuen Road, unfurnished rooms, single suites or flats. Steam heat, hardwood floors, modern baths, hot water services.

19539

COMFORTABLY furnished rooms with good board to let at Narcissus Bay, Weihaiwei. House next to Mainland golf links; sulphur baths can also be obtained. Apply Mrs. Niven, Weihaiwei.

19219 O.4.

EDUCATIONAL

LADY desires pupils to teach millinery. Apply to Box 480, THE CHINA PRESS.

19550 O-3

EXPERIENCED Chinese lady teacher desires a few pupils to teach the Shanghai Dialect. Apply to Box 500, THE CHINA PRESS.

19542-O-5

EXPERIENCED lady teacher desires to give lessons in English. Apply to Box 493, THE CHINA PRESS.

19525 O. 5.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

FOR RENT: Modern office 20' x 48' in new fireproof building, steam-heated, modern elevator, oak floors. Will partition to suit tenant; lights included; ready November 1st. Good location. Apply to Box 10, THE CHINA PRESS.

19576 O-9

TO LET, offices, No. 37A Canton Road, 1st and 2nd floors. Also one large ground floor godown, No. 4A Kiangse Road. Apply to No. 10, Yangtszepoo Road.

19499 O-4

SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION wanted by expert stenographer, with experience in book-keeping. Apply to Box 14, THE CHINA PRESS.

19581 O-9

WHAT LADY would be glad to travel to San Francisco to take care of a little boy in return for fare? Write, Mrs. Pellegrini, Hankow.

19574 O-3

WANTED, position by experienced American lady stenographer and typist. Prefer American firm that can offer permanent position. Salary required, Tls. 150 to Tls. 200. Apply to Box 3, THE CHINA PRESS.

19552 O-4

YOUNG MAN, (Allied nationality), with thorough knowledge of electrical supplies and general office work, desires position in Shanghai or outport. Good local references. Apply to Box 4, THE CHINA PRESS.

19555 O-4

LADY steno-typist desires position. Beginner. Apply to Box 494, THE CHINA PRESS.

19525 O. 3.

EXPERIENCED young man seeks position as foreman or office clerk. Speaks English, French and Chinese. Able to do correspondence and typewriting. Apply to Box 499, THE CHINA PRESS.

19536 O. 3.

BOOKKEEPER or Cashier, European, seeks position. Good references. Can supply a Bond if necessary. Salary moderate. Apply to Box, 475, THE CHINA PRESS.

19493 O-3

SITUATION WANTED by experienced Chinese, knowledge of traveling salesmanship, timekeeper, godownkeeper and general office routine, with customs work. No objection to outport. Apply to Box 469, THE CHINA PRESS.

19484 O. 3

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: One Mauser pistol, new, with ammunition. Best offers. Apply to Box 8, THE CHINA PRESS.

19567 O-4

ONE double-barrel, 12-gauge shotgun, A. H. Fox Co., Phil., maker. $65. Roy D. Stafford, 9 Hankow Road.

19570 O-4

FOR SALE: On Thursday, household furniture at 174A North Szechuen Road.

19565 O-3

WANTED, 12 or 20-bore shotgun. Hammerless and ejector gun preferable. Please apply to Box 11, THE CHINA PRESS.

19578 O-5

CHEAP SALE of all postage stamps of China; Sinkiang complete-set $2.75; China 1913 ½ to $5 set, $2.20; French-China complete $1.30; German-China complete $2.30. Kiautschou complete $9.50. Young Kee, 134 Yunnan Road.

19573 O-3

WANTED, new or secondhand, 12-bore sporting gun; Hammer, hammerless or automatic. Also 200 or more cartridges. All must be cheap. Apply to Box 1, THE CHINA PRESS.

19549 O-4

FOR SALE: Second-hand textile machinery, machine parts and accessories. Please write for list of such machinery and accessories, addressing the Heng Foong Cotton Mfg. Co., Yangtszepoo.

19543-O-6

FOR SALE: Excellent broad rubber-tyred victoria, in splendid condition, with handsome young pony and harness. Pony very strong, exceptionally fast and guaranteed absolutely sound. Would make fine broker's pony. All complete with covers, uniforms, etc., ready for immediate use, for Tls. 375. An unusual opportunity for first-class turn-out at a bargain. Apply to Box 498, THE CHINA PRESS.

19535 O. 3.